THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,871—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, , 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST AND BEST DAILY PAPER IN WESTERN INDIA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
9th Feb.	CHINA	8030		
15th "	SALSETTE	6493	MALOJA	12500
22nd "	EGYPT	8030		
1st March	MOREA	11036		
8th "	PERSIA	8000		
15th "	SALSETTE	6493	MARMORA	10500
19th "	ARCADIA	7999		
22nd "	MANTUA	11451		
29th "	SALSETTE	6493	MEDINA	12500
5th April	ARABIA	8000		
12th "	MOLDAVIA	10036		
19th "	MALOJA	12500		
26th "	SALSETTE	6493	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8030		
9th "	SALSETTE	6493	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000		
24th "	SALSETTE	6493	MALWA	11000
31st "	MANTUA	11036		
7th June	SALSETTE	6493	MOOLTAN	10500
14th "	ARABIA	8000		
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11036
28th "	INDIA	8000		

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Traders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p. m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate.
To Marseilles	Rs. 594	or Rs. 435	Rs. 891	or Rs. 742-8
To London	" 627	or " 528	" 940-8	or " 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	.....	19 "
*City of Glasgow	6529	3 March	1 March
City of Karachi	5566	15 "	.....
City of Athens	5594	... ..	18 "
City of Vienna	4672	.....	26 "
City of Marseilles	8840	.....	5 April
City of Vienna	4672	9 April	.....
*City of Lahore	6375	15 "	14 "
City of Bizerte	6973	.....	23 "
†City of Agra	4303	4 May	.....
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 "	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 "	15 "
City of Manchester	5551	.....	21 "
City of York	7810	.....	31 "
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	12 June
City of London	9000	.....	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

† These are "B" class steamers.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	459	809
Liverpool	605	857	452	704

Most of the large Passenger Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

For Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via
Lhasa	...2184	Friday 7th Feb.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.
Linga	...2185	Mon. 10th Feb.	11 a.m.*	P.D. & C.M.
Dwarka	...1695	Thurs. 13th Feb.	9 a.m.	† C.M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebander, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH. (Weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka", 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 13th Feb., calling at Muscat, Bussire, and Mohomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Baroda", 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 13th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly).

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lindula	3353	..Thursday, 6th February.
*Pentakota	3418	.. " 20th "
†Pundua	3305	.. " 6th March.
*Palamcotta	3413	.. " 20th "

†Calls at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transshipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR MALABAR COAST PORTS, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, AND MADRAS.

S.S. Palitana, 2,998 tons, on or about 8th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

6th February, 1913.

GRINDLAY & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captains	To sail on
Semiramis	3999	...P. Pavisich	....16th Feb. 1913
Gablonz	8000	... G. Gillhuber	1st Mar. "
Habsburg	3979	...F. Seberich	...16th Mar. "
Cleopatra	4039	...N. Chersich	... 1st April "
Semiramis	3999	...P. Pavisich	...16th April "
Gablonz	8000	...G. Gillhuber	1st May "
Habsburg	3979	...E. Seberich	....16th May "
Cleopatra	4039	...N. Chersich	..... 1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5930	... R. Danneoker	28th Feb.
F. Ferdinand	...6046	.. P. A. Leva	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	... G. Raicich	28th April.

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750	
To London via Trieste	" 579	to 641*
To London via Trieste and back	" 903	to 1038*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525	
To London via Trieste	" 429	to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	" 633	to 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route and Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	
To London via Trieste	" 529	to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	" 833	to 966*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS and LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard, Tauran and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Passageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
AUSTRIA	...7588	...D. Corulich	....9th Feb. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

FREEHOLD OR LEASEHOLD?

Every investor in real property, that is an estate in land, would appreciate to the fullest the difference there is in value between the Freehold and the Leasehold systems. Leasehold property for a period of years, no matter how long, used to be considered from the sentimental point of view, "inferior in dignity, and therefore unworthy of a freeman," so by analogy the English Watch is known to carry intrinsically "freehold" and better value than that of the "leasehold" watch of any other manufacture in many models of the latter of which, of course, it would be folly to criticise too closely or raise the question as to whether the case or the movement bears the burden of cost.

The English-made watch carries the quality of durability sufficiently marked to class it as hereditary property.

The English-made watch gives better results and depreciates less in proportion.

The English-made watch is less liable to breakage and consequent cost of repairs.

The English-made watch carries simplicity and economy of construction combined with exactness.

You need never waver in opinion, nor hesitate in uncertainty, when you are selecting an English-made watch.

The English-made "freehold" watch is a totally distinct article from the average of watches sold in gold and silver cases.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—(Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325. Telegram.—MONGINI, Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of diseases, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa; LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India; TREACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, Londons.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Bangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum secured amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Ostram Road, Bombay.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised.	Rbls.	55,000,000	
do. subscribed.	"	45,000,000	
		100,000,000 = say £4,745,000	
do. subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt.			
Kouping Taels.		3,500,000 = say £ 455,000	
Reserve Funds..	Rbls.	28,300,000 = say £2,455,000	
			£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—31, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Jalcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all description of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	...	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	...	" 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)	
Bombay	Nagasaki	
Calcutta	Newchwang	
Changchun	New York	
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka	
Hankow	Peking	
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
Honolulu	San Francisco	
Kobe	Shanghai	
Lisoyang	Tiehling	
London	Tientsin	
Lyons	Tokyo	
Los Angels, Cal. U. S. A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	saigon
Calcutta	Kiang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	...	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	...	" 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges; particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID UP	£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shiply and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN LIFE INSURANCE FOR EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA

THE

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.

For Particulars of New Schemes apply to

KING KING and Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¾ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1911.

Policies Issued	...6,551 for	3¼ Crores of Rupees
New Premiums (1911)	... 16 Lakhs	"
Annual Income	... ... 2¼ Crores	"
Assets	 16	" "
Total Payments under Policies	42	" "
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st, 1910	... 66 Lakhs	"

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon.
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER,
Oriental Building, Bombay.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., is REMOVED to Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 6th to 19th February, 1913, both days inclusive, and the DIVIDEND will be payable on and after 12th February, 1913, on presentation of Share Certificates, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m., (S. T.).

For the Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 5th February, 1913.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY, will be held in the Vestry of St. Andrew's Church, on MONDAY, 10th February, at 7 P.M., at which a Resolution authorizing the Trustees of the Society to execute the lease of certain plots on the Agripada Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust, will be submitted.

J. CAMERON,
Hony. Secretary.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CAST IRON COVERS, FRAMES and STEPS, for manholes, which were made returnable on MONDAY, the 10th day of March, 1913, in accordance with the notice of 30-1-1913, will be received on THURSDAY, the 13th February, 1913, instead of on the 10th proximo.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 5th February, 1913.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, February 26th, 1913, at 3 P. M., (S. T.), for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the audited accounts of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1912.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. R. J. Tata as a Director, and to elect Directors in the place of Sir Sassoon David and Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.
Bombay, 4th Feb. 1913.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 27th February, 1913, at 6-30 P. M.

E. ALLAN WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.
25th January, 1913.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to announce to our numerous Customers and the Public in General that, for better accommodation, we have REMOVED from 20 Esplanade Road, to 117-125 ESPLANADE ROAD, at the entrance of Medow Street, where our business will be carried on from this day.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS, GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
IMPORTERS OF GREEK WINES AND BRANDIES.
117-125, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.
(Including Tirhoot State Railway.)

THE AGENT, B. & N. W. Railway Company, Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to noon of the 5th March, 1913, for the SUPPLY of OILS, from 1st April, 1913 to 31st March, 1914.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each giving full particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for so doing.

H. P. DICK,
Store Keeper,
B. & N. W. Railway.
Samastipur, the 28th January, 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ltd."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

AT 10 P. M. AT 10 P. M.
TO-NIGHT!

MISS VIOLET FRAMPTON
AND
MR. JAMES McGRATH
in their Popular and Artistic
POTPOURRI ENTR'ACTE,
including a Screaming Farce entitled
LUNATICS!
AND
VOCAL AND RAGTIME DUETS.

In the Picture Programme will be shown the
SECOND EPOCH
OF
LES MISERABLES.

NOTE:—This is a most important Epoch in the development of the story, and brings out very forcibly Victor Hugo's ideals in the characters of
JEAN VALJEAN AND JAVERT.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Under the Distinguished Patronage,
and in the immediate presence of the Hon'ble
Mr. JUSTICE F. C. O. BEAMAN,
FRAMJI COWASJI HALL,
GRAND SOUVENIR CONCERT,
ON SATURDAY, 15th FEBRUARY, 1913,
at 9-30 p. m., (S. T.),
BY MRS. C. SARASWATI BAI
the famous songstress of Southern India.

The first and the only Brahmin Lady of a respectable family that has come forward to give public concerts, and has been awarded several Gold and Diamond Medals. She is on professional tour. She sings in Urdu, Persian, Marathi, Dravidian and English Languages. She is only twenty years of age.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 5 & 3. Unreserved Seats, Rs. 2. Plan of Seats at SOUNDY & Co., Ltd., 49, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MAIDANIA.

TO-NIGHT,
at 9-30,
CINDERELLA
DANCE.
Band of the 14th King's Hussars.
Admission to Garden and Dance,
EIGHT ANNAS.
—:o:—
FRIDAY, at 9-30,
GAUHAR JAN,
The Indian Prima Donna.
Reserved Seats, Rs 5.
Unreserved Rs. 3.
—:o:—
SATURDAY, at 9-30,
FANCY DRESS.
SKATING
CARNIVAL.
Handsome Dressing Cases will be presented for the best Lady's and Gentleman's Costume.
Admission to Garden, As 8.
Skates, Re. 1 extra.

OPENING OF THE
ALPINE TUNNEL.
Leading direct from the Garden to the Railway platform.
Ninety feet of illuminated crystal passage.
NO EXTRA CHARGE.
We want to please you. Come and tell us that we have.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving Pictures, THURSDAY, Feb. 20th. For prospectus and particulars apply PROF. O.V. MULLER, M. A., Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
EMPRESS PALE
and
HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per „ *
*If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Re. 1 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3⅝ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

TO-NIGHT,
A STORY OF THE KITCHENER CAMPAIGN.
LOST IN THE SOUDAN,
A REMARKABLE CASE OF LOST MEMORY AND ITS RECOVERY.

IN THE TIME OF THE PHARAOHS
A BRILLIANTLY COLOURED DRAMA.

THE PROGRAMME ALSO INCLUDES:—
1. FAITHFUL ..... (Drama.)
2. PIPE INDUSTRY IN ENGLAND ..... (Industrial.)
3. PROFESSOR'S GREAT DISCOVERY..... (Comic.)
4. NEW AIR FAN ..... (Magic and Tricks.)

NIGHTLY, at 7, 8-30, and 10. HALF PRICES.
AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.
CHARNI ROAD. TELEPHONE No. 1271.

Do not risk your life by neglecting the first warning Nature gives of Fever. Stop the attack and preserve your health BY TAKING the cure, that has been tested by time
A LIFE SAVED.
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobiesitch, etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.
Of all dealers, or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.
DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES, (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YEOMAN OF THE GUARD.—VOCAL SCORE (Music and words) of this Comic Opera which will be performed by Bombay Amateurs may be obtained at Rs. 3-12 per copy at MARCKS & Co. Ltd, Bombay and Poona.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation give for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery etc.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs. etc.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—if of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 419, care of Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, at Homjee Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, by married couple, a SMALL FURNISHED FLAT, in the Fort, for one month, from 22nd Feb. Write, giving full particulars, to HOME, P. O. Box No. 141, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

BRANDIES.
Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)
T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY
(of very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120
T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62
T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 56
Sole Agents for India:—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A ROYAL ROAD TO PERFECT HEALTH
is to secure the divine shelter of the world-renowned and universally successful.
Atank Nigrah Pills.
The—Mistress of the Tonics manufactured from the purest vegetable drugs without any intoxicants. Remember "Delay is dangerous."
PRICE, Re. 1.
FOR A TIN OF 32 PILLS.
Vaidya Shastri
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.

DURRIES, DURRIES, DURRIES.

FROM THIS FACTORY are matchless in strength, durability and colour, in spite of which moderate rates are guaranteed before buying elsewhere, write a card to-day for patterns.
THE BHAGWAN TENT FACTORY, AGRA, U.P.
(Branch Delhi, Tel. Tents.)

TOURING OFFICER'S TENT.

RECENTLY been invented by us, is so constructed as to suit in all respects, the Touring Officers and hunters. It is the lightest double fly tent, ever invented, 7ft. by 6ft., with a bath-room, ventilator, pockets, etc. Price Rs. 45 only. Full particulars on application to the
BHAGWAN TENT FACTORY Agra, U. P.
(Branch Delhi) Tel. Tents.

FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE VIS-A-VIS VICTORIA recently done up tyres in good order, additional hood for front seat, fitted for single or double harness. Price Rs. 650.
Also a set of double Cawnpore-English plated harness, cost Rs. 100 in July, 1912. Price Rs. 80 or offer.
Also a rubber-tyred buggy partly English built, suitable for 14-15 hand horse, sound but needs doing up, Price Rs. 350.
Also a sweet-toned piano (Marckx) in good order, Rs. 300, or offer.
Apply to R. D. PRIOR, Poona, or to Messrs. JAFFER JUSSUFF, East Street, Poona.

WANTED.

WANTED, by a young Englishman, BEDROOM with use of sitting Room, with full Board, near the Cooperage or Apollo Bunder. Private family preferred. To occupy from March 1st onwards. Write with full particulars, stating inclusive charge to Box No. 121, care of this Paper.

WANTED AT ONCE, AN EXPERIENCED Eurasian or English SHORTHAND LADY TYPIST. Apply stating salary expected, and sending copies of testimonials (without both of which no application will be entertained) to Box No. 756, care of this Paper.

WANTED AT ONCE, Eurasian (Female) to LEARN BOOK-BINDING, Experience Unnecessary. Apply to Box No. 855, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a Smart FOREMAN BINDER, speaking English. Apply with full particulars. Salary wanted etc., otherwise no application will be entertained to Box No. 595, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A TRUSTWORTHY and ENERGETIC CONTRACTOR for the sale and distribution of Newspapers. Deposit Rs. 200 required. Apply Box No. 562, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35 Marine Lines, Bombay.

CANVAS
DAVID CORSAR & SONS
BEST FLAX CANVAS
For full particulars apply:—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

LONDON
HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.
Tariff and full particulars on application to the
PROPRIETOR.
Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS"
LONDON.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.
The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES OF ASSORTED AND CHOICE FANCY JAPANESE GOODS, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATIONS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 P.M. (S.T.), by order of the Bank concerned, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a consignment of 9 cases Japanese goods, just received, from Kobe, Japan, ex. s.s. Kamakura Maru and Wakasa Maru consisting of inland lacquered penboxes, cigarette cases, collar boxes, pen trays, cabinets, powder boxes, glove and handkerchief boxes, toilet cases, inkstands, bread baskets, round and oval trays, brackets, pictures and picture frames, hatstands, letter boxes, chess teapoys and round and triangular teapoys, albums, work boxes, cornerstands, three and four fold cotton screens plain and hand-painted, embroidered silk wall hangings, fancy kimonos, rolls of silk and other miscellaneous Japanese goods, good for presentation.

The above will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

The goods will be on view from Friday.

On SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Jairaj House, Middle Colaba, opposite the Admiralty House, the valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, dining tables and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets and chiffoniers, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, iron bedsteads, single and double mirror door almirahs, clothes and hanging presses, dressing chest of drawers, reclining sofas, dressing and wash-hand tables, also carved blackwood chiffonier, flower stands, teapoys, oval tables, table ornaments, windproof lamps, and carpets, etc., the property of H. W. Gawthorn, Esq., proceeded to England, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 6th February, 1913.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING
ENGINEERING
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING.
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market
for brass work and all kinds
of Metals.
Obtainable from
all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
Hull, England.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 11 0
Quarterly	„ 6 0
Monthly	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 28 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 8
Quarterly	„ 7 0
Monthly	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE. For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette", See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

CC-0. Mumukshu Bhawan Varanasi Collection. Digitized by eGangotri
Thanks to the assistance of the Harashtra
on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX, CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB 4. BOMBAY, FEB 5.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
£2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	75 1-8		1-16
£5 do. Rentes ...	89	1-4	
£1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	91 1-4		unchgd
do. do. Gov. securities...	83 7-8		unchgd
Bar silver in London Spot ...	23 13-16	1-2	
do. 4 months' hence...	29	-3-8	
Bar silver in New York ...	62 1-8	1-4	
Exchanges on London at Paris ...	25·21 1-2		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20·48 1-4		1-2
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-4	1-8	
Discount at Bank of England Rate,...	5	since	
do. short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	4 11-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	4 5-16		unchgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1-3		unchgd
do 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	4 1-2		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	4 5-8		unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by speculative buying.

Bar gold, ... 77-9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL— Steady. Fair demand.

Futures Dull.

Manchester Quiet with a limited enquiry.

Total Sales 40,000 bales.

Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 7,000 "

Imports ... 44,000 "

Mid-Americans ... 6·44+3-4

Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9·80 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May.-June	June-July.
6·58	6·58	6·56	6·55	6·53
—03	—02	—03	—03	—03

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
6·59	6·40	6·25	6·17	6·12
—03	—03	—.3	—02	—03

New York 11 a.m., March 12·29 May. 12·09.

New York official Noon call Mar. 12·30 May. 12·11

New Orleans 10 a.m. March closed May. closed

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	34,000
" Receipts at " last year ...	64,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Exports to Continent ...	11,000
Spot Cotton ...	12·95 unchgd
Futures—Month of Mar. 12·32+05	Advanced on bull support and short covering.
Futures—Month of May. 12·13+36	

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Quiet but firm.

Tone Cloths Steady but very little doing.

Weft American "54" ... 12

Weft Egyptian "80" ... 18 1-2

Yoos—Yarn—Market Quiet.

Weft Egyptian "32" ... 12 3-8

Twist "32" W T C... 10 1-2

Twist "32" B ... 11

Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch ... 13 7 1-2

Twist "36" W T C... 10 3-4

Twist "36" B ... 11 1-4

Twist "42" ... 12 1-4

Twist American "60" ... 16 7-8

Twist Egyptian "60" ... 17 1-2

Twist Egyptian "80" ... 24

40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 1-4

Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 11 1-4

F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool... 6 23-32

Buyers or Sellers ... Nominal.

Months ... Apl.-May

Other prices unchanged.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal

Do. Months— .....

Do. Name of Ports— .....

Wheat White Karachi ... 40 1-4—1-4

Do. Months ... Jan.-Feb.

Do. Name of Ports—London—Done.

Wheat Red Karachi ... 40 unchgd

Do Months— ... Jan.-Feb.—London—Nominal

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 lbs. ... 35

Do. Months— ... Feb-March Nominal

Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... 37 3-8—Feb—Done

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 51+1-4

Do. Months— ... Jan.-Feb.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 52 1-4+1-2

Do. Months— ... Apl.-May

Do. Name of Ports,— Antwerp—Sellers

Brown Cawnpore ... Nominal

Do. Months— .....

Do. Name of Ports,— .....

Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 48 1-2 unchgd

Do. Months— ... March-May

Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Buyers

Tone—Firm.

Linseed Calcutta ... ... Not received.

Do. Months— .....

Do. Name of Ports—Sellers.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 44 3-4+5-8

Do. Months— ... Feb.-mar.

Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done.

COTTONSEED,—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £7 2 6+0 0 6

Feb.-mar.—Hull—Sellers—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 13 7-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber... ... ... 4d 3 1-4d.

Feb-Mar.—Done—Easier.

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B ... £ 68 3-4

Copper Braziers ... £ 82 1-2—1-2

Yellow Metal ... £ 7 1-4

FREIGHTS—

Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canal... 13-6 Nominal.

ARRIVALS:—

"Steenberzen," "Bragens" "Marsian" "Kromborg."

Sheep skin sale closed to-day week with slow demand.

SHEEP SKINS SALE.

Sheep skin Sales sold 970,000

Sheep skins:—

Madras prime 5 lower

" medium 3 "

" ordinary 2 "

Sheep skins Bombay 2 lower.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 13 3-4d

Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet, rather in buyers' favor.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 12s 8 1-4 unchgd.

Do Months of Shipments ... Feb.-Mar.—Sellers

Tone—Very little demand.

German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 10 1-2 unchgd

Months of Shipments ...1 May—Sellers

9 11 3-4—1-4 —Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet closed steadier.

B & E & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 14 0 3-4 unchgd

Months of Shipments ... Mar-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Very little doing.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 3 unchgd

Month of Shipments ... Feb.—Value.

Tone—Quiet.

Java Sugar—Very little doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [5TH Feb., 1913

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 3rd Feb., 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	63	80,444
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	36	43,817

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Bengal rate since 9th Jan. 1913 8 p. c.

Bank of Bombay " " 27th Dec. 1912 8 "

Bank of Madras " " 31st Dec. " 8 "

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady, 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T. and 1s. 4 3-32d. Demand being being available but the enquiry was very moderate. 3 months' sight bills continue very scarce. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1-16d
Demand Drafts	1s. 4 3-32
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	1s. 4 5-16d. Mar.
Do. do France	171 1-2
Do, do Marks	139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	150 3-4
Shanghai "	207 1-4
Japan "	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened steady at 95 3-8 for cash and 95 7-16 for the settlement and has remained steady during the day with a small business passing. Rates as under.

We quote:—

Cash ... Rs. 95 6 0 to 95 7 0

28th Feb Settlement " 95 7 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday bar silver in London was 1-8 higher for ready at 28 13-16 and 1-8 higher for delivery in two months at 29. New York was 1-4 up at 62 1-8. The local market opened at 72 13-16 ex duty for ready and 73 1-16 for the first settlement and after declining to 72 1-2 and 72 3-4 respectively closes slightly steadier as under. A moderate business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs.	24 0 0
Australian " ...	"	24 0 0
Sovereigns " ...	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	"	72 9 0
1st Settlement ...	"	72 13 0
2nd Settlement ...	"	73 0 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	"	81 15 0
1st Settlement ...	"	82 3 0
2nd Settlement ...	"	82 6 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The New York market yesterday closed a few points up for futures. New Orleans was closed for Carnival. There is no new feature to report and continuance of the present small fluctuations seems likely. The local market opened steady with good Broach quoted Rs. 321. There has been rather more enquiry for forward delivery, particularly for good Broach, both export house and the bazaar being buyers of this description. The rate gradually firmed up and business was done at Colaba at Rs. 323. The market closes firm as under.

For ready cotton the demand continues moderate and rates are steady.

QUOTATIONS:—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	335 March.
Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	323 1-2 "
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	"	329 "
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	"	325 "
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	"	322 "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	319 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	"	312 "
Fine M.G. Khandeish ...	"	293 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	283 "
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	277-8 "
Sawginned Dharwar ...	"	326-7 Apl.-May

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	...	Quiet—Steady
Estimated Sales ...	...	10,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	...	5,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6·60	6·60	6·59
+02	+02	+03
May-June.	June.-July.	July-August.
6·59	6·56	6·53
+04	+03	+03
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·43	6·28	6·20
+03	+03	+03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is firm and continues to advance,

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs.	8 6 0 B.T.
Apl-May ...	"	9 3 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is steady.

We quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May ...	Rs.	8 9 6 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	"	7 9 0 B T
Yellow " " ...	"	8 6 0 "

SINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	59 8 0
Mimbara	"	61 0 0
Black Kutni	"	48 0 0
Red Khandwa	"	54 0 0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Firm. We quote:—		
Forward ...	Rs.	12 10 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs.	39 0 0
Forward ...	Rs.	35 8 0 B T

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs.	26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Steady.

We quote:—

Bold ...	Rs.	49 0 0
Small ...	"	47 0 0

WHEAT:—

The market is steady.

We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 8 0 R T

White Delhi Apl.-May ... " 5 10 6 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,690
Bank of India	65 1-2
Eastern Bank	94
Indian Specie	71

MILLS.

David	510
Manockji Petit	3,150
Kohinoor	320
New Great Eastern	267 1-2
Standard	1,410
Laxmi Cotton Mill	1,412 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary —	185
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	181
Bombay S N Ordy	260
Colaba Land and Mill	1,560
Oriental G S L & Co	320

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	577 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m., yesterday:—

Cotton	20,780 bales.
Wheat	25,115 cwts.
Linseed	1,643 "
Rapeseed	203 "
Gingellyseed	21,390 "
Poppyseed	26 "
Groundnuts...	14,905 "
Castorseed	9,849 "
Rice	22,877 "
Myrabollams, ...	7,149 "
Cottonseed	26,093 "
Mowraseed	613 "
Gram	12,087 "
Joowar	2,934 "
Maize	nil
Barley	1,753 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	33,000	Bales
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....	
Exports to Continent	11,000	do.
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·95	
Future Cotton at New York—Mar..	12 32+	5
Future Cotton at New York—May...	12·13+	6
Tone Market at closing Spot ...	Steady	
Tone Market at closing Futures ...	do	

General Tone of Market:—

Steady and advanced on Bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... } Holiday.

Future Cotton at New Orleans—Mar. }

Future Cotton at New Orleans—May. }

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot ... ...Steady and closed Dull.

Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... ... Quiet but steady.

Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indians ... ... do.

Total Day's Sales	10,000 bales,
Sales on spec and export ...	1,000 do
Total Sales of Surat	.....
Total Day's Imports	42,000
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F. ...	5 9-16
Coconada Ginned—Ldn. C. I. F. ...	5 5-8
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	9·30
Good Bhowrungur	6 1 8d.
Good Bengal	5 10·16d.
F. G. Bengal	5 12·16d.
Fine Bengal	5 14·16d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn ...	6 1-4d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F. ...	6 23-32d.
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11 1-8
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills) ...	11 1-4
Mid American at Liverpool... ...	6·81+3

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.

Feb.-Mar.	6·58—3
Mar.-Apr.	6·58—2
Apr.-May	6·56—3
May-June	6·55—3
June-July	6·53—3
July-Aug.	6·50—3
Aug.-Sept.	6·40—3
Sept.-Oct.	6·25—3
Oct.-Nov.	6·17—2

MANCHESTER, Feb. 4.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—

Rather slow, buyers adopting waiting attitude Shirting Dhooties are easier with less enquiry, Grey shirtings medium are easier.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-May—Ldn.— 46 Sellers

Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...Jan.-Feb-Mar.—Hamburg—49 "

Do. La Plata...Feb.-Mar.—Hamburg—44 3 "

Do. Tone of Market at close ... Firm

Do. Tendency of the Market— do

Linseed Oil Spot Pipes. Feb.—£25 2-6 Sellers

do ...Apr.-May.—£24-10-0 "

Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady

Do. total afloat for U. K.... .....

Poppyseed Canal...Feb.-Mar. H'burg— 69 "

Do. Tone of Market Close—Firm

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship ...Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp 51 "

Do. Yellow Guzarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship...Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp— 52 3 "

Do. Ferozepore usual bold ... Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp—

Do. Jamba Red ... ... Feb.-Mar.—

Do. Tone of Market at close ... Firm

Cotton seed. Bombay parcels ... Feb.-Mar.—Hull—£7-3-6— "

Do. Tone of Market at Close... ... Steady

Gingelly seed. Bombay 15 p.c....Feb.-Mar.—London 63 "

Wheat. Choice white Karachi ...Feb.-Mar.—London—40 3 "

Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) —Feb.-Mar.—London 40 "

Do. Club No. 2 Feb.-Mar.—London - 40 3 "

Do. Choice white Delhi ... Nomi

Do. Tone of Market at Close ... Steady

Do. South Australian ...Feb.-Mar.—

Do. Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs. do 37 6 "

Do. Red Graded American per central Mar.— ... 7 5 1-4

Do. Afloat to U. K. ... 2410000 qrs

LONDON, Feb. 4.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Feb.—9 6 3-4 —Sellers

German Beets at 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Mar.—9 7 1-2—Sellers

" Closing Tone of Market ... Firm

German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags) Feb.-Mar.—12 7 1-2—Sellers

German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags) Mar.-Apl.— 12 8 1-4—Sellers

German Closing Tone Market— Steady

Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. India Feb.-Mar.—12 7 1-2 —Sellers

Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. India ...Mar.-Apl.—12 8 1-4 —Sellers

Do. Closing Tone of Market ... Steady.

Mauritius Crystals ...Feb.—12 3 — "

Do. Closing Tone of Market ... Quiet

E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Feb.-Mar.—13 9 — "

E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags— Mar.-Apl.—14 — "

Do. Closing Tone of Market.— Steady

LONDON, Feb. 4.

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value.
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... Feb.-Mar.—12 4 1-2	
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... June —11	
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... July-Dec.—10 7 1-2	
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... Feb.-Mar.—12 6	
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi June—11 1 1-2	
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... July-Dec.—10 9	
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... Feb.-Mar.—12 9	
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Calcutta ... June—12 1 1-2	
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... July-Dec.—11 10 1-2	
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi ... Feb.-Mar.—12 10 1-2	
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June—12 3	
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi —July-Dec.—12	
Closing Tone of Market ... } Quiet	
Special Feature ... ... } and unchanged	

LONDON, Feb. 4.

METALS.

	£ s. d.	yesterdays
Copper, Standard G M B ...	68 0 0	68 15 0
" Best English Selected	76 10 0	76 0 0
" Braziers...	83 0 0	83 0 0
" Tone of Market	... Steady	
Hard Spelter	... 23 5 0	
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	... 233 0 0	
Yellow Metal	... 7 1-4	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C. G. O. B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool ...	... 12 5 0	
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta	... 6 17 6	
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta	... 7 7 6	
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta	... 8 5 0	
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp	7 7 6	
German Steel Plates F O B Antwerp	6 15 0	
Belgium Iron Bar No. 2 " ...	6 2 6	
Tin Plates L. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 Sheets in box C. I. F. Liverpool ...	0 15 4 1-2	
Pig Iron, No. 3 Cleveland...	3 5 7	
" " No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro ...	3 7 9	
" " Gartsherrie ...	4 2 6	
Lead Pig English... ...	16 17 6	
Tone of Steel Market ...	... Steady.	
Silver, Spot	28 13-16	
" 2 months hence ...	29	
" Tone of Market—	Firm	

Speculators buying

LONDON, Feb. 4.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	... 28 13-16
Silver 2 months	... 29
" Closing Tone of Market—	Firm
" Tendency, etc, of the Market—	Speculators buying
Rentes 3 per cent ...	...£ 88 3-4
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ...	...£ 75 1-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent	...£ 91 1-4
Sterling loan ...	...£ 91 1-4
Govt Securities, 3 per cent	...£ 77 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent	...£ 63 7-8
Bar Gold per oz ...	... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—	Steady.
Closing " "	— do
Bank of England Rate of Discount is	5 per cent
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight.	1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fes	25·21 1-2
Berlin cheques on London Mks ...	20·48 1-2
New York (Demand Bills) dois ...	4 87 3-8
Interest day to day loans ...	4 1-2
" 7 days Market loans ...	4 5-8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months sight.	4 5-8
" " " 6 " "	4 1-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ...	5 1-8
" " 6 " ...	5

LONDON, Feb. 4.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

General Tone of Market—

Higher for fine qualities, medium steady.

Crossbreds good—Dull, little business at higher rates.

RUBBER.

Fine Hard Para Rubber—Jan.-Feb.—4 3 Sellers

General Tone of Market ... ... Steady

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	10,000
Tone of Market	Quiet but steady

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool—

Futures.	Latest closing	To-days opening.
Feb.-Mar. ...	6·58	6·61
Mar.-Apl. ...	6·58	6·61
Apl.-May ...	6·56	6·59
May-June ...	6·55	6·58
June-July ...	6·53	6·56
July-Aug. ...	6·50	6·53
Aug.-Sept. ...	6·40	6·43
Sept.-Oct. ...	6·25	6·28
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·17	6·20

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

BOMBAY BURMA CORPN.

An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Ld., was held yesterday at 3 Wallace-street, under the presidency of Mr. R. Wallace.

The following resolution was passed:—That the report of the directors, together with the balance-sheet and the profit and loss account, be adopted; and that the declaration of a final dividend of Rs. 300 per share on 100 shares of Rs. 250 each, and Rs. 15 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each, be sanctioned.

Messrs. N. J. Gamandia and Leslie Crawford were re-elected directors.

PACTOLUS SYNDICATE.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 5.

The shareholders of the Pactolus Dredging Syndicate on January 29th agreed to wind up the Syndicate voluntarily, and appointed Messrs N. K. Griffith and W. R. Tanner to be liquidators.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—4 bales wool, M Balia; 3 bales hides, W and A. Graham and Co.; 12 cwts. balber, K Kalidas, 159 cwts oilcakes, M Heerjee; 15 cwts linseedcakes, S Pestonjee and Co; 29 bales wool G. Goolabchand; 80 bales wool, B. Khoobchand.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—10 cwts cotton with seeds, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR LONDON.

China s—1 bale woollen carpets, G P S Tavridas and Co; 2 bales woollen rags, E G Fulep; 101 cwts turmeric, A Hoosein and Co; 105 bales hides, E D Sassoon and Co; 30 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 30 bales hides, R M Kooka; 13 cases bristles, J A Begbee and Co; 48 cwts mica, W H Brady and Co; 2 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co; 150 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR HULL.

Montebello s—4,004 cwts myrabollams, P Mathoorada and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co, 6,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 300 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co; 8,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,001 cwts myrabollams, S Coverjee and Co.

Umona s—250 cwts castorseed, B. S. Lloyd and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, K Devchand and Co; 2,030 cwts myrabollams, J M Bilimoria and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mystic s—2,000 cwts nigerseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, S Coverjee and Co; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Montebello s—34 casks skins, Bashir.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semiramis s—1,970 cwts gingellyseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR PORTSAID. for orders.

Amalonga s—6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESA.

Semiramis s—62 cwts olibonum, Jetha Dossa; 62 cwts olibanum, Laminchand.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—60 cwts dry fruit, R Visram and Co; 40 chests opium, P and O Co; 87 cwts sharkfins, A Chagla and Co; 50 bales twist, M Amersey and Co; 135 cwts gum, A Mawjee and Co; 200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

Perla s—270 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Kamakura Maru s—425 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—100 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 200 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE

Austria s—200 bales cotton, M M Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 200 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.

Ilford s—38 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Kamakura Maru s—200 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rochdale s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 300 bales cottonfly and waste, C Peraj and Co; 220 bales hemp, H Govindji; 57 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons

India s—700 tons manganese ore, K Reeves and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Benin s—32 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 2,000 cwts barley, B S Lloyd and Co.; 1,600 cwts ajwanseed, Volkart Bros; 499 cwts myrabollams, S Coverji and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

SUBEDAR—Feb. 5, at Nepean Sea Road, "Dorab Manor," Bai Jerbai widow of Bomanji Cursetji Subedar or Dubash, and mother of Ardeshir and Darabshaw Bomanji Dubash of Messrs. Cursetji Muncherji and Sons. Funeral will take place to-day, at 8 a.m.

NANAVATI—Feb. 5, at his residence, 3rd Parsiwada, Girgaon Back Road, Rao Bahadur Nagardas Narottamdas Nanavati, retired Judge of Surat and Broach Small Cause Court, J. P. and Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, aged 66.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

WOODHOUSE—On the 30th January, at Guntur, the wife of the Rev. A. Woodhouse, of the C.M.S., Khammamett, Deccan, of a daughter.

SMITH—At Canning College, Lucknow, on the 29th January, to Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Smith, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p. m.

Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Horton, at Wilson College Hall, 6-30 p. m.

Y. W. C. A.: Lecture by Professor Peltier, on "Forty French writers and savants of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries," 6-45. p.m.

"Maidania," 5-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.

Parashramrao's Circus near Phul-gully, 9-30 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

Maxim: "The least you say the less you will have to stand for."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt," with the outward Mails of the 24th ultimo, left Aden at 4 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "China" will leave Bombay harbour on Saturday next, at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras... ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express, every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912		12-0

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R.C.H. Barnard, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March .....Through Bolts and Bars ...Urbach
Overture ... Masaniello.....Auber
{a Dance.....In the Shadows .....Finck
{b Two Step ...Ghosts .....Dankels
Selection .....The Sunshine Girl .....Rubens
Valse .....Malmaison .....Zolueta
Selection .....Peggy .....Stuart
Polka (Bell Solo) .....Beppo .....Byrne

FATIMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of January 1913, the total number of patients treated was 9,770 of whom 3,850 were males, 3,334 females and 2,586 children The average daily attendance was 315.

MAZAGON INSTITUTE.—A lecture on "Home Life' will be given by Mr. J. M. Lopes in the Antonio D'Souza School hall, near Gloria Church, on the 9th inst., at 5 p. m. (S. T.), Mr. M. T. Vaz will preside.

LOST PROPERTY.—Articles, according to the following list, await claimants at the Head Police Office:—Dogs, shoes, books, chairs, cloth, lamps, shawls, handbags, music books, umbrellas, purses, bedding, labour cart badges and plates.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last month (January) the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,920. Among them the number of new admissions was 632, classified as stated below:—Bhatias, 47; Vanias, 114; Brahmins, 112; Lohanas, 29; other castes, 330; Total 632. The average daily

R DUCTION IN PRICES.

Pure Greek Grape Wines & Brandies

Which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions of Paris, 1900, Liege 1905. Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities*.

	Per Bottle Rs.	a.
DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.		
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2	8
Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5	4
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2	6
Malvasia, White	2	10
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3	0
White do. do.	3	8
,, ,, White old dry...	1	12
Port Wine, Red	1	12
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2	0
TABLE WINES.		
Mores, Vin de table, Red...	1	6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1	10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1	12
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)...	2	8
Morea, Vin de table, White	1	8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1	12
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.		
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5	4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1	10
Malaga de l'Achaia	1	10
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1	12
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.		
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3	8
,, 1895 (two crown)	4	0
,, 1890 (Princes)...	5	0
,, 1887 (Royal)	6	0

SOLE IMPORTERS,

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

117-125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Mahammadi 1251 tons Captain K. Oakerji arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday evening from Jedah 20th January with a cargo of specie and 631 pilgrims, during the voyage two pilgrims died of natural causes.

The steamer Trocas 2657 tons Captain E. Laidman arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Singapore, January 13, with a cargo of Kerosine oil.

The Austrian Lloyd S. N. Company's steamer Austria, 4,869 tons, Captain M. D. Cosulich, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Trieste January 10, with a general cargo and passengers.

The A. L. S. N. Co's steamer Turul, 2,258 tons, Captain F. Fritz, sailed on Wednesday, for Melbourne &c., with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Karachi via exast ports, with a general cargo and 22 saloon and 607 deck passengers.

The steamer Vorges, 2,489 tons, Captain H. Rebel, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Alexandria January 21, with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons Captain W. C. Morrison will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, &c. with a general cargo and 5 saloon and 180 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Shirala 3399 tons, Captain E. Peck, sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Putiala 1929 tons, Captain H. W. Bamber, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, etc., with a general cargo and 5 saloon and 80 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canara, 3889 tons, Captain R. Phillips, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R.I.M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer..Capt R A Nugento .....R N Flagship
H M S Alert ....Comdr H C Somerville .....Sloop
H M S Sphinx .. ....Comdr Geo J Todd .....Spl Ser St
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr D H Gibson .....Troopsnid

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEB. 5.

Arcadia.....3513 Barcham..... .....T M & Co
Canara .....3,889 Phillips .....M M & Co
Columbia..... 343 Bond ....American Yacht
Catalone.....2416 Glover .....W & A G & Co
Dwarka.....759 Manley ....M M & Co
Austria.....4869 Casulich.....China ...A L S N Co
Moscinet... ....993 Richardson ..NF ...N F...B P S N Co
Hymettus... ..2984 McGarlane.....F F Campbell & Co
Karanja..... .....2932 Pattison..... .....
Karunga ....2932 Pattison ....W & A G & Co
Lawoa .....1317 Boon ...Mauritius ..D Kandwaru
Marmaris..... ....Comdr Muhlis .....Turkish G Boat
Moaffer..... ..... 250 Nacoda ... .Persian Govt
Minich ....2106 David ....T M & Co
Mohammadi.....1251 Oakarjie ....B & P S N Co
Naderi..... .....1168 Goddie .....B and P S N Co
Patiala .....1929 Warrington..... .....M M & Co
Queriman .....4937 Fry ....M M & Co
Saranac.....8364 Gray.....Standard Oil Co
Shirala .....3400 Peck .....M M & Co
Sutherland.....2277 Gonstaff ....The Bombay Co
Shah Jehan..... .....698 Nacoda .....Nacoda
Semiramis.....2497 Pavisich ....A L S N Co
Tantah.....1114 Simons ....T M & Co
Trocos.....2957 Laidman ....
Waigrift.....2842 Coltor ....Captain

VESSELS IN DOCK.—FEB. 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Delta.....	4730	Martin...	Shanghai	...12-2...	P & O S N Co
B Colabe	2892	Roberton.....		.....M M & Co	
C&K Montebello....	2770	Croft....	11-2...	J Finlay & Co	
D&E Benin.....	2788	Cole....	NF....	5-2...K Nixon & Co	
F Mutter.....	2945	Corey.....		.....M M & Co	
G Sultan	1747	Kasch		.....A Strandes & Co	
K Kamakura Maru	3728	Hori		.....N Y Kaisha	
M Zoroaster.....	2390	Wickham		.....T M & Co	
N Umona.....	2838	Rivers...	A'werp...	W & A G & Co	
P Werdenfels	3791	Goosen...	W & A Graham & Co		
Q Palitana.....	1934	McDiarmed ..	Busreh ..	M M & Co	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Rochdale.....	2377	McMullen	.....T M & Co
2 Castalia	1036	Mitchell.....	.. Liverpool.....
			W & A Graham & Co
4 Capri.....	2718	Amezaga.....	.....L Line
5 Lindalo	2138	Cookson	.....M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
4	Mohammadi	Oakarji	Jedah, Jan 30
5	Trocas.....	Laidman.....	Sing'pore, Jan 13
	Dwarka	Manley	Karachi, Feb 2
	Vorges...	Rebel	Alex'dr's, Jan 21

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
5	Belle of France ...	Cargell.....	Calcutta.
	Minich.....	Fawcell, ...	Jeddah &c
	City of Sparta... ..	McGregor ...	Karachi
	Turul	Fritz	Melbourne &c.
	Shirala.....	Peck	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained portclearance on Wednesday :—

Steamer Putiala, Bamber, for Persian Gulf, &c.
,, Dumra, Morrison, for Persian Gulf, &c.
,, Canara, Phillips, for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday :—

Steamer C Ford, Laerz, for Calcutta.
,, Werdenfels, for Hamburg, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Konig arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 3rd instant
The Austrian Lloyd s s Gablons left Trieste on the 2nd instant and is due here on the 15th instant.
The Anchor Line s s Scindia Homeward bound passed Suez on the 1st instant.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg.....	5	0	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4	12	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4	3	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4	3	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4	3	0	do.
do. do. 125° (in bulk)	3	9	0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Cooria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered

BY

LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,

of London & Bristol,

can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

WE SEND YOU FREE A SAMPLE COPY OF

INDUSTRY.

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations. are added in the second year.

Royal Fcl. Rs. 3. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.

For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.

For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure medium.

For free sample copy and revised Adv. rates.

Please write to the MANAGER,

"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta

THE

NOISELESS NAPIER,

THE PROVED BEST CAR.

"TATLER," 13th November, 1912, writes of NAPIER Cars:

"The acme of perfection of design and finish."

"BYSTANDER," 6th November, 1912, writes of NAPIER Cars:

"It is a wise policy that leaves the cheap vehicles to fight out their own salvation and develop a distinct type of car, in which price is subservient to the requirements of high grade."

With the British instinct for good work Messrs. De Napier & Sons have, from the first, devoted all their attention to manufacturing real good cars. They have made quality paramount to all considerations.

To the motorist or would-be motorist of restricted means, we would remind them that it is the upkeep expenditure on a car which has to be considered and which really hurts. So do not forget that cars turned out purely "at a price" are not the most economical. NAPIER means proved economy in upkeep and a car obtainable at a moderate price, the special feature being

LOW PETROL CONSUMPTION;
LOW LUBRICATION COST;
LOW COST OF TYRES;
NO COST FOR REPAIRS.

All intelligent motorists appreciate these points. If you regard motoring as the nearest approach to Heaven on earth, the luxurious NAPIER will even more than demonstrate such an idea.

We will be pleased to give demonstrations to any prospective purchaser on application to

MAROKS & Co., Ltd.,

THE SOLE AGENTS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 6th February, 1913.

THE RESUMPTION OF HOSTILITIES.

THE Allies have kept their word and the bombardment of Adrianople began again on the evening of the third. No one seems to expect that the city or even the Turkish army at Chatalja will be able to withstand attack for long, and the only question for consideration is what the Turkish Cabinet hope to gain by prolonging the defence. What they may lose by further fighting is only too clear. Even the Russians in 1878, did not enter the capital, but contented themselves with a near approach to its gates; but as we have all along pointed out, the European situation has changed to the disadvantage of Turkey, since those days when the Russian occupation of Constantinople would have precipitated a war with other Powers. Now if the Bulgarians choose to march into Constantinople, there is no power but Russia that can stop them; and if, as is expected, the defences at Chatalja fall the Bulgarians may have to take the capital for the sake of the city itself. Already, with a view probably to sounding opinion, announcements are being circulated that the question between Turkey and the Allies now will not be the possession of Adrianople, but the dominion of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. At this distance from the scene, it is not possible to say what the feelings of the Bulgarians now are. From the beginning it has been recognized by the few authorities on Balkan politics that the Bulgarians were not waging a war of extermination against the Turks, and that in a curious way they wished to spare Turkey unnecessary humiliation in order that friendship on the new basis to be established by agreement might eventually be built up. It is probable that there was a difference of opinion on this very point among the Allies; and it is now seen that the victors would have been better advised to follow the views and the example of the Greeks, and to continue the struggle until the Turks could fight no more. But the exasperation which naturally follows upon delay has probably by this time affected the attitude of the Bulgarians. They are bound to feel bitter against adversaries who asked for an armistice when they were beaten and who now refuse terms which the whole of Europe recognizes to be reasonable. It is just this bitterness that is to be feared. The Turks may fight with the courage of despair; but the Bulgarians too may cast reason aside and press onwards for revenge. If that happens, no one can say what the end of it all will be.

Against these considerations, it is to be remembered that the Bulgarians have so far kept their heads, and that they, as well as the Powers, can see for themselves the difficult position of the new Turkish Cabinet. However angry the Bulgarian army and people may be, the policy of their statesmen is clear and far-reaching, and it will not now be lightly abandoned or reversed. For their own aims the Bulgarians must have some Turkish Government to treat with; and since they do not wish to discredit the Sultan and his Ministers altogether, they must give the Turkish Cabinet grace. The Turkish authorities have to consider the opinion not of Europe but of Islam, and to think what the effect of unconditional surrender will be upon the Mahommedan world from Tangiers to Samarcand; and the able politicians who have hitherto managed the affairs of the Balkan League, are quite able to understand the situation. If the Caliph were still the actual as well as the nominal ruler of Turkey and of Constantinople, there would be a great deal to be said for the course that the Turks have now adopted. The spectacle of their spiritual ruler struggling to the last against superior force would certainly not have lessened his power among the millions of his subjects throughout the world, and if that is the aspect of their last stand that the Young Turks can present to their co-religionists, their motive is, at least, intelligible. They are playing for the maintenance of Turkish supremacy in Asia and Africa, with the possible loss of Constantinople as the stake. Even if the Chatalja lines are pierced, and Constantinople lies at the mercy of the Allies, the chances will still be that the capital will be left to the Turks. For, if the Turks should resolve to vacate Constantinople, the question which the whole diplomacy of Europe has endeavoured to keep back would at once emerge. It is always possible that the Turkish defence at Chatalja will last longer than is generally expected, and that in the end sheer weariness on the part of the Allies and simple exhaustion among the Turks will necessitate the final intervention of the Powers; but at present all the indications are that the Allies will overcome the Turkish resistance and that then the crisis of the war will once more occur. Whether Slavonic feeling or Slavonic policy will then prevail, is a question that no one need at present try to answer. So far as can be learned from the reports in the London Press, the temper of the Allies is still good, and the prospect of an ultimate peace is, therefore, still assured.

For this reason every one will hope that the campaign will be short and decisive. Ominous rumours of Rumanian claims upon Bulgarian territory have become more frequent during the last few days, and the possibility of a serious difference between the two States becomes greater with each week's delay. The Austrian army is still mobilized, and though less is known or said about it, the Russian army, too, is known to be ready for war. Rumania's claims may be difficult to understand, but they are real and they represent the aspirations of a united and ambitious nationality, which is much more German than Russian in its sympathies. But the might of Russia presses upon the Rumanian frontier, and Rumanian statesmen know quite well that it is not by Bulgaria only or chiefly that their demands for a cession of Bulgarian territory will be scrutinised and decided. This makes the attitude of Rumania all the more disconcerting at the present time. If Rumania is determined to gain her advertised end, that can only be, because she feels sure of Austrian support. That no promise of support has been given by Austria is easily believed, but once war breaks out the wisest statesman cannot foretell what popular feeling may crave. The failures of many commercial firms in Vienna will, by this time, have convinced the Austrian people of the economic disadvantages of war even on a small scale, and they may well urge their statesmen to continue a pacific course; but war is dangerously apt to spread. For their own sakes, therefore, as well as for the sake of Europe and the civilized world, which can gain nothing but lose a great deal from the continuance of an unnecessary war, we hope that the conflict will not now be prolonged. The main issue is already decided; and the questions from which danger arises are in reality only the adjustment of details.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BOMBAY. THE report on the administration of the Bombay presidency, from which we published copious extracts yesterday, contains the Red Letter Chapters which are customarily issued every tenth year. The chapters describe the system of the administration and the principles underlying it. They also bring the history of the presidency up-to-date. Concisely written and, of course, under official supervision, they state facts without comment; and as such, are of greater value than if they gave us the irresponsible criticism of any particular individual. The decade which is comprehensively dealt with in the present volume, included the terms of office of two Governors, Lord Lamington and Sir George Clarke, now Lord Sydenham, besides the last year of Lord Northcote's period and Sir James Monteath's few months as provisional Governor. That brief period was marked by a famine of great severity, of incessant plague, an empty exchequer and a succession of indifferent seasons. Lord Lamington, therefore, began his experience of Bombay, under distinctly disheartening circumstances, but the chief features of his administration, which lasted from 1903 to 1907, were the restoration of the financial independence of the presidency, as a result of the revision of the provincial contract and of new arrangements for financing the cost of famine relief, the revival of irrigational projects throughout the presidency and the visits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and of the Amir of Afghanistan. Plague continued virulent, strenuous exertions were made to encourage inoculation, with good results, and on the whole, the period is described as one of increased prosperity and gradual recuperation from the serious scarcity of previous years. Both Bombay and Karachi made headway and in Lord Lamington's time, the Narel-Matheran Railway was constructed, the Wadhwan-Rajkot section of the Morvi Railway was converted to metre-gauge, the harbour branch of the G. I. P. Railway was commenced, and the B. B. and C. I. Railway was purchased by the State, while feeder lines developed in the Native States. Electric traction was introduced into Bombay, mineral exploitation received an impetus and there was a considerable rise in the number of joint-stock companies. These years were, as is recorded, marked by much material progress, by a liberal revenue policy, which led in 1905-6, to the suspension of 94 lakhs, and the remission of twenty-three lakhs of revenue, by the progress of great irrigational schemes, increased support to eduction—and by increased rancour and virulence in the certain section of the native press, which led to special legislation against sedition.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE'S TERM OF OFFICE. ON the departure of Lord Lamington, Sir John Muir Mackenzie acted as Governor of Bombay, until the arrival of Sir George Clarke in October 1907, and when Sir George took over the reins, the preaching of sedition was rampant and serious unrest prevailed. This found vent in July 1908, in the strike of mill operatives in Bombay "fomented as a protest against the arrest and conviction of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, in an anarchical attempt upon Lord Minto's life at Ahmedabad, in November 1909, and in the murder of Mr. Jackson, Collector of Nasik, in the following month." A secret conspiracy was discovered in the Sholapur district with ramifications in Satara. Drastic measures were resorted to and "this action synchronizing with a general feeling of satisfaction arising from the promulgation of Lord Morley's scheme of reforms in 1909, led for the time being to the temporary extinction of active sedition and enabled their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress to visit India with safety at the close of 1911, and to announce at Delhi, further concessions and alterations of far-reaching significance." As is stated, the active campaign against sedition was contemporaneous with a thorough revision of the educational administration of the presidency, and it may be that this policy has not been without satisfactory results. The subject may, however, be left for future discussion. But during the administration of Sir George Clarke, considerable advance is shown to have been made in general administration. In Municipal administration a new stage was reached in 1908-9, by the withdrawal of much of the former official control; later, special grants were allotted by Government for the improvement and water-supply in country towns. Co-operative Credit Societies increased in number; the whole question of forest conservancy in the Deccan was subjected to investigation by a special committee, which ultimately resulted in 628 square miles of reserved forest being handed back to the Revenue Department for the general benefit of the agricultural population.

FURTHER PROGRESS. AMONG the chief legislative measures of Sir George Clarke's period of Governorship are mentioned the Karachi Port Trust Act Amendment Act of 1909-10, which empowered the Trustees to raise loans; the Act for the erection and management of the Museum, and the Act to control racing. It is further recorded that the City Improvement Trust, which made considerable progress in the work of housing the poor classes, received a special grant of fifty lakhs, and was enabled to notify a much-needed scheme for the development of the Eastern portion of the island. The Port Trust has been actively engaged in extensions. Aden harbour is being deepened and eight lakhs of rupees expended on the construction of overbridges across the railways in Bombay City. Then, as we know, police administration has received increased attention, plague inoculation and vaccination have been encouraged, and a special inquiry into the causes of malaria set afoot. And, closing the history of the presidency to the end of the official year 1911-12, the compiler of the report writes: "Excluding the political disturbances alluded to above, the public peace was unbroken save by a somewhat serious disturbance at the Mohurrum of 1910-11, which resulted from an attempt on the part of the police to purge the festival of its more objectionable features." The fact could not have been more briefly stated, but as the report is mere history, perhaps it is all that was necessary. Future reports, we trust, will need no more in the way of reference to the Mohurrum or its observance; but that lies in the lap of the gods, and we may trust, too, that when the next Red Letter Chapters are written, the writer may be able to say then as now, the period was one of the advancing prosperity, trade increased, new banks were opened and in the domain of administration much was done towards the removal of grievances, the revision of the educational system and the initiation of public works of permanent utility.

THE POLICE AT DELHI. WE are given an idea of the difficulties which face the police in their task at Delhi, in the telegram which was published yesterday morning. The authorities have found it necessary to warn the principal *raises* of the city, that more active assistance to the police is expected of them. The *raises* are reminded that the identity of the culprit must be known to some of the inhabitants, who are holding back their knowledge. It would be wrong, however, to allow this warning to convey any impression that the people of Delhi, as a whole, or any number of them are disloyal. There are many reasons, much less deplorable, which are sufficient to account for the reticence, which is being observed. There is the characteristic disinclination, which the native of India invariably betrays to have any dealings with the police, which can possibly be avoided, and in this instance, in a matter of such blazing publicity and importance, that disinclination must be intensified. Probably a greater incentive to silence is the fear of vengeance. A gang capable of such an open crime, and capable, too, of so long avoiding detection are evidently desperate men to be feared as much for their ingenuity, as for their determination. It is easy to imagine a perfectly peaceful and loyal citizen shrinking from anything, which would incur their enmity. At the same time, it is the duty of the leading citizens of Delhi to exert their best influence to put courage into the hearts of any, who have any knowledge to impart, and it is to be hoped that such a blunt official reminder may not be lost upon those to whom it was addressed. It is necessary that something be done to impress upon the people the enormity of the crime, and should it unfortunately prove impossible to punish the offenders, the lesson must be conveyed in another way.

IT is intended to appoint a Junior Inspector of Mines in India.

THE Government of Bengal has appointed a committee, with Mr. R. Nathan as president, to consider a scheme for the education of Indian girls.

THE *Pioneer's* statement that the Government of India have reached certain conclusions regarding the enlistment of Anglo-Indians for military service is incorrect. The report of General Aylmer's Committee is still under consideration by the General Staff.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The Man of Agadir.

BERLIN, JAN. 17.

THE entire European Press has devoted appreciative obituary notices to the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who has been so suddenly removed from us in the midst of a difficult and successful career. The Paris Press alone has adopted a certain coolness of tone in dealing with the deceased statesman. The journalists of the Boulevards saw in Herr von Kiderlen-Wachter, an enemy of France, a loyal but nevertheless obstinate opponent, who, despite all recognition of his tactful and conciliatory treatment of the Balkan tangle at the end of last year, still remained the author of the Agadir episode of the summer of 1911. The Paris *Figaro* and its contemporaries still regard the cruise of the Panther, as an act of rashness and folly, which intended to humilitate France, was only frustrated by the determination of the French nation backed by the loyal support of England.

Doubts still exist in Germany, as to what was actually intended by this action, that is to say what lay beyond the alleged intention of providing the German subjects settled in the Sub District with the protection for which they were so loudly calling. The Prussian Deputy von Rath, who was an intimate personal friend of the deceased statesman, remarks in the course of the article dealing with his career: "possibly he was actuated by the hope of finally putting an end to the existing antagonism between Germany and France, either in an amicable manner of by compulsion." This is only right with certain limitations. The compulsion lay in the means employed, not in the final aim. As Hamilton Davie, an English political journalist, wrote before the Morocco Debate took place in the Reichstag, the cruise of the Panther was an opportune dramatic act, intended to prevent France from gradually and tacitly establishing herself in Morocco, after the expedition to Fez. It entirely did away with the French fiction of an European mandate for the restoration of order in the Shereefian Kingdom, and compelled the French Government to show its cards in order to obtain Germany's recognition of a French protectorate. Without this dramatic act, the settlement of the Morocco question would have dragged along, and would have remained a perpetual danger for Franco-German relations in general. It alone enabled the French Government to justify itself in the eyes of French public opinion for granting Germany, the compensation she demanded on the Congo, in order to round up her possessions in Cameroon.

And this was the main idea underlying the sending of the Panther to Agadir. But above and beyond this, Herr von Kiderlen-Wachter was hopeful of bringing about better relations between France and Germany, once the existing Morocco difficulty should be overcome. Naturally, he did not hope to effect an improvement of this kind in a moment, and it is possible that he failed to recognise the psychologic effect that this somewhat drastic measure was likely to produce, an effect which grew and grew as the negotiations became more protracted. He paid no attention to the adherents of an active policy of German Colonial expansion in Africa, who were of the opinion that the sending of a warship to the South of Morocco could only be justified by the fixed intention to acquire territory in that district. At the moment when the Panther appeared off Agadir, the Cabinets concerned were informed of the real reason of this action, as was the public by means of an official communication in the "Norddeutshhe Allgemeine Zeitung", which clearly stated that the intention was to replace the existing Morocco Agreement by a fresh and more satisfactory one. In order that this purpose should be achieved, it was essential to impress on the French public that there was a strong party in Germany desirous of seeing a partition of Morocco, in which Germany was to have a share. It is true that the Pan-German agitation had an adverse influence on the Parliamentary success of the German Official Morocco policy, but it failed to disturb the iron nerves of the Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, who clearly realised that, in calmer moments, the futility and useless expense of a military occupation would be recognised, and the value of the newly acquired "Congo Swamp" more highly appreciated.

Despite the fact that France did not forget the sending of the Panther to Agadir, Herr von Kiderlen-Wachter succeeded, when the war in the Balkans broke out, in securing the co-operation of the French Cabinet for united action with the other Powers; a difficult task considering that they were divided into two great political groups. The loss that Germany has sustained in the death of this capable statesman is clearly shown by an article in the London "Times," which states that it became evident, as the negotiations between the cabinets of the Great Powers regarding the settlement of the Balkan crisis progressed, that he held all the diplomatic threads in his experienced hands.

The settlement of the Morocco difficulty and the important part played by Germany in preventing a great international conflagration from breaking out in the Balkans, enabled Herr von Kiderlen-Wachter to dwell, in his last speech in the Reichstag, on the increasingly confidential relations existing between Berlin and London. As long as Germany continued to oppose the French protectorate over Morocco, England was obliged, by the Entente entered into with French 1904, to oppose Germany. So long as no opportunity presented itself for co-operation in the common interests of Europe, tension continued to exist between the people of Germany and England and between their respective Governments, which continued to play a waiting game. The necessary opportunity presented itself with the War in the Balkans, and the good will so frequently enunciated by the German Chancellor found practical demonstration in an active co-operation with the other Powers concerned. And it was on this occasion that Herr von Kiderlen-Wachter's diplomatic ability and intimate acquaintance with what was taking place in the Balkans found their best expression. It now only remains to complete the good work that he began.

THE PROPOSED HAMBURG UNIVERSITY.

Two years ago the Hamburg Burgerschaft, that is to say the elected representatives of the Free Hanse town of Hamburg, declined to sanction the creation of two new professorships, and requested the Senate to furnish it with a general plan of the proposed future development of the various learned institutions of the town. At the same time, it was requested, that means should be found by which the Hamburg Colonial Institute should be transformed into a regular university. In the mean time the Senate has been working in the direction indicated by the Burgerschaft. The difficulty of the present situation consists in the fact that the existing learned bodies in Hamburg are not entitled to grant valid diplomas either for the doctor's degree or the State examination, so that the young man studying in Hamburg cannot acquire the rights conferred by other German universities. Furthermore, the other Federal States do not recognise terms kept at Hamburg as forming part of the time which must be passed at a German seat of learning, in order to enable the student to qualify for his degree. The result of all this is that Hamburg has assembled within its gates a number of excellent professors and teachers who are at present without the necessary material to work upon in the shape of the required number of students.

Hitherto all attempts to induce the other German States to concede the full rights of a German university to the Hamburg Colleges have failed. This was to be expected, as Prussia, the most important of the German States, has recently refused to grant concessions of this kind to the Academics recently founded within her own territories at Frankfurt-on-the-Main and Posen; the reason for such refusal being a desire to maintain the existing high standard of learning throughout the Fatherland. Consequently, it is clear that the only manner in which Hamburg can hope to secure full rights for her learned institutes, is to incorporate them in the form of a regular university. But there is not the slightest necessity for such a university to be slavishly run on the lines of the order seats of learning on the contrary, it is essential that the new Hamburg University should retain a special character. And it is on this basis that the present proposals, which have just been laid before the Burgerschaft by the Senate have been drawn up.

The provide for the incorporation of a university of 3 faculties; a Faculty of Natural Sciences, a Faculty of Law, and a Faculty of Colonial Sciences. This Faculty Colonial Sciences is the point which will distinguish the feature Hamburg University from all others in Germany and even in the world. This Faculty the members of which will to some extent also be members of the other Faculties, will be constructed from the already richly developed Colonial Institute which will only require one or two additional chairs. The first paragraph of the proposed new regulations expressly state that it is to be the task of the Hamburg University to foster and spread knowledge by means of investigation and teaching, and that those branches of science which deal specially with Colonial and Overseas conditions are to be placed in the foreground of the curriculum.

With regard to the Faculty of Natural Sciences, twenty professors are already engaged and only six more are required. The Faculty of Law will have to be completed by the creation of five or more professorships, as at present there is only one professor lecturing on this subject. The scientific semiaries and other institutes with which Hamburg is already provided, are to be enlarged and the new faculties, which are to be called into light during the course of the next five years, will be completed by the appointment of the necessary professors. Herr Edmund Siemers has already presented the university with a spacious lecture Hall. With regard to the financial aspect of the university, the Senate proposes forming a university fund with an initial capital of nineteen million marks which will be increased to twenty-five million marks within the next five years; this amount will be added to the Municipal debt, and will be bear interest at 4 per cent.

It cannot be denied that the plan proposed by the Senate is an excellent one, and in every way adopted to the peculiar requirements of Hamburg. In this manner the old Hanseatic town will be provided with a university in accordance with German traditions, but this new seat of learning will still have a distinctive character of its own. As far as we are able to ascertain, there is every possibility of the plan being adopted as it stands, and even should it not be accepted at once, the coming elections in the Spring are likely even to improve its prospects. It is more than probable that Germany will be able to number an addition to its universities by the 1st of April of the present year, or at least by the 1st of April 1914. In any case it seems sure that Hamburg will take precedence of Frankfurt with regard to the opening of these two new universities.

L. ASCH.

THREE HOUSES LOOTED.

Raids by Armed Tribesmen in Bengal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 5.

Three fresh cases of dacoity are reported from Eastern Bengal, where this form of crime has been rife lately.

In one case in the Mymensingh district, a party of hill tribesmen looted the house of a Mahomedan, and got away with Rs. 2,000. In the second case at Pabna a dozen men armed with spears took Rs. 1,800 from the house of one Bakshee Paramanik, and the third case occurred at Rajshahi, where the raiders got off with Rs. 800.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Shepherd Line of Boats to Mangalore.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should feel obliged by your kindly giving publicity to the following grievance which, I feel confident, needs only to be mentioned to be redressed. A few years ago, when the agency of the B. S. N. Co.'s line of steamers was taken over by Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., from Mr. Hajee Cassum, the public expected great facilities contingent upon the working, being under efficient European management; but I beg to state that those who have to travel by these boats are now, contrary to their expectations, experiencing considerable inconvenience and much personal discomfort. Ever since the above line was opened, some twenty years back, there used to be two sailings a week to meet the public need, and Mr. Hajee Cassum was most particular, as to punctuality on this score, even to the hour but from the beginning of the season, say last September, one boat only sails every week, taking in a heavy cargo and a very large number of passengers, who are huddled together like sheep. Now, you can well conceive how irksome a voyage under these conditions is to passengers, especially so to little children. Added to this the fare to Mangalore has been increased by rupee one per head. I am not sure whether this enhancement of rate is due to price ruling for coal or to the absence of competition. Moreover, the delay caused by passengers embarking at the intermediate ports, which takes a lot of time owing to landing of lot of cargo to the great number on board is really very trying, and if a steamer should, in consequence, arrive late at its destination, it is very irritating. An instance of late arrival of steamers is the s.s. "Netravati" which arrived at Mangalore on the 13th January much after the due date, and then caused no little annoyance to the passengers. All these disadvantages could be obviated by bi-weekly sailings and I have no doubt that Messrs. Killick Nixon will, in view of the above circumstances, see their way to meet the public by making this change, or by assigning a convenient steamer for passengers only, without any cargo, which arrangement will surely add to the enormous profits to the Company and to the comfort of the passengers as an act of philanthropy.—yours, etc.

HELPLESS PASSENGER.

Feb. 4.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

ADRIANOPLE PARTLY IN FLAMES.

Bulgars Expect War to Last Ten Days.

PORTE HOPES TO ASTONISH THE ALLIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SOFIA, FEB. 4.

The bombardment of Adrianople was resumed this morning, and some quarters of the town are reported to be in flames.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 4.

It is officially stated that the Bulgarians attacked the forts to the north and north-east of Adrianople yesterday, but were easily repulsed. The garrison is full of courage and enthusiasm.

An encounter occurred at Malatepe, near Gallipoli.

There has been no serious fighting at Chatalja, but the Bulgarians have burned the village of Chatalja at the extreme limit of their lines.

A STEADY ADVANCE.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The bombardment of Adrianople lasted for four hours on Monday evening. It was suspended for five hours at night, and was resumed at four in the morning. The Turks replied vigorously, but according to reports from Sofia, the Bulgarians steadily advanced.

The impression in Sofia is that the war will last altogether about ten days, but Constantinople believes that there are surprises in store for the Allies, as the result of the new blood at the head of Turkish affairs and fresh troops, mostly Asiatic mountaineers. The Turks are confident that Adrianople will hold out for several weeks.

The following telegram, dated February 4th, was received from Constantinople by the Ottoman Consul-General in Bombay yesterday morning :—"Yesterday, about 7-30 p. m. the enemy opened fire with artillery and infantry on the front, east and south of the fortifications of Adrianople, and commenced to bombard the town. The Ottoman Army opposed with heroic resistence."

LOOSELY-WORDED TREATY.

Mr. Choate on the Panama Question.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 5.

At the banquet of the Pilgrims' Society last night, telegrams from King George and Queen Alexandra were read.

Mr. Choate in his speech declared that King George and Queen Alexandra were the best friends the Americans had ever had. There was nothing between Britain and the United States which could be settled by a direct application of the doctrine of good faith and honest dealing. Those who had framed the Hay-Paunceforte Treaty had died without suspecting that the language, providing that the ships of both nations should use the canal on equal terms, was susceptible of several interpretations, but the disagreement would be adjusted by a conference of both countries.

THE REFORM CLUB.

Rejection that has Caused Trouble.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

Mr. Churchill and Mr. Lloyd George have resigned their membership of the Reform Club because, Baron de Forest was not elected, though Mr. Churchill seconded him.

It is stated that Mr. Harcourt and Sir Edward Grey will also resign, unless a general meeting of the Club rescinds the decision of the Committee.

THE ARNOLD CASE.

Filing of Appeal to Privy Council.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

Mr. Hamlyn, Mr. Arnold's counsel, has a final consultation to-day, with a view to obtaining special leave to file an appeal to the Privy Council, early next week.

Sir Robert Finlay will lead the case.

THE JAPANESE DIET.

Suspended for Vote of Censure on Government.

TOKIO, FEB. 5.

The Diet re-opened yesterday. It passed a vote of censure on the Government, and was thereupon suspended for five days.

ATLANTIC ICEBERGS.

Proposed Despatch of Survey Ship.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

It is stated that the Government is negotiating with the Atlantic lines for the joint despatch of a vessel, equipped with the most powerful wireless apparatus, to locate and report on the position of icebergs in the Atlantic.

ORDNANCE BOARD.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

Major-General Sir C. F. Hadden has been appointed President of the Ordnance Board.

[Sir Charles Hadden, who entered the Royal Artillery in 1873, has been in staff employment since 1885. His last appointment, which was made in 1907, was as Master-General of the Ordnance, and Member of the Army Council.]

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room : it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

THE NEW DELHI.

Disappointing Result of the Competition.

NO SUITABLE DESIGN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 4.

Mr. Baker, replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Joseph King, said that no instructions had been given to the Delhi architects with reference to the employment of Indian craftsmen, materials and traditions. They had been informed of the proposal to appoint as their responsible adviser, Sir Swinton Jacob, who was specially qualified to advise on the points mentioned.

The Government did not propose to publish the Town-Planning Committee's first report, as it was purely provisional, and its recommendations were under consideration, but a copy had been placed in the library. The final report was expected shortly, which would explain the reasons for selecting whatever site might be proposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEB. 5.

A Press *communique* states :—The Committee appointed to judge the designs for residences in the capital met at Delhi on the 3rd and 4th inst., and have submitted their report to the Government of India.

Mr. J. Begg. F.R.I.B.A., Consulting Architect to the Government of India, acted as assessor. In the section for residences, of which the estimated cost was not to exceed Rs. 35,000, the third premium of Rs. 375 has been awarded to design No. 68, submitted by Babu Ramrup Sharma, of the office of the Consulting Architect to the Government of the United Provinces, who also takes the second premium of Rs. 500 for design No. 65 in the section for bungalows with a limit of cost of Rs. 20,000.

In the competition for the smallest class of bungalow, to cost not more than Rs. 15,000, the second premium of Rs. 350 goes to design No. 25, submitted by Messrs. Charles F. Stevens and Co. of Bombay.

The Committee found the designs as a whole disappointing. They were unable to award a premium of the first class in any of the five sections. In three of the sections they were unable to award a premium of any class, and they were decidedly of opinion that none of the premiated designs is suitable for actual adoption. In the lay out section also no premium has been awarded.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Unexpected Action by French Minister.

PEKING, FEB. 5.

When the Six-Power Loan agreement was on the point of being signed, the French Minister unexpectedly objected, unless a Frenchman was appointed as one of the advisers. This action, which is aimed especially at the appointment of a German to the Audit Department, has caused consternation among the members of the Government and bankers.

RIOT OF UNPAID SOLDIERS.

Outbreaks by the unpaid soldiery are feared. Forty of the latter began rioting on the 3rd inst., but the majority were promptly arrested and executed.

BOMB THROWN AT GOVERNOR.

FOOCHOW, FEB. 5.

A bomb was thrown at the new civil Governor, Chang, by counter-revolutionists. Thirty people were killed and wounded, but the Governor escaped.

DISESTABLISHMENT BILL.

Government has a Narrow Escape.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

In the report stage of the Disestablishment Bill the Government only escaped defeat by a majority of 28.

An amendment was moved to leave all glebes to the Church.

The Unionists trooped into the lobby in large numbers, and there were whispers of "another snap division." When the figures, 248 to 220, were announced, loud cheers came from the Unionist benches, and cries of "Drop the Bill" and "Saved by the Irish again" were raised.

Three Liberals, Mr. Gladstone, Sir Edward Beauchamp and Mr. William Pearce, voted against the Government. A dozen Liberals abstained from voting.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The report stage of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill has been concluded. The Government had large majorities in the evening. The Bill will be read a third time to-day.

THE OPIUM SITUATION.

Sales at Calcutta to Remain Suspended.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

Replying to Sir J. D. Rees in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Baker said that the sales of opium in Calcutta for China would remain suspended until further notice. After April 1st any deficiency in this year's supply of uncertificated opium required for medical and innocuous purposes could readily be made good by the diversion of a small portion of the stocks of certificated opium lying in the treaty ports of China to other countries.

INDIAN FINANCE.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

The debate on Mr. Gwynne's motion to appoint a committee to enquire into the administration of Indian finance and currency, has been fixed for the 13th inst.

INDIAN STUDENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

Mr. Baminord, Lecturer on Engineering at Glasgow University, has been appointed Adviser to Indian Students at Glasgow.

VICAR'S ELOPEMENT.

Wife Terrorised Spreads False Report.

A MEMORIAL SERVICE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The papers are filled with details of an extraordinary affair.

The wife of Rev. Albert Knight, the highly popular Vicar of Christ Church, Leeds, gave the alarm on the 18th January that her husband, while taking photographs, had fallen over Flamborough Head. The statement caused general consternation and prolonged and dangerous searches of precipitous cliffs were made. A memorial service was held for the missing Vicar and was attended by the Bishop and all the clergy.

It has now been proved that the story was fabricated. His wife says she was terrorised by her husband, who is believed to be a passenger on board the "Ballarat," due at Capetown on the 12th February, and bound for Australia. He is said to be accompanied by a girl church-worker.

AUSTRALIAN BUSH FIRES.

Magnificent Spectacle on the Hills.

MELBOURNE, FEB. 5.

Bush fires have done great damage in Victoria. Miles of country are ablaze, and numerous houses and much live-stock and fodder have been destroyed. The hills present a most brilliant spectacle at night, resembling illuminated cities.

Splendid rain is falling in Melbourne.

LIFE OF LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

Another compendious life of Mr. Lloyd-George has been published. The author, Mr. Edwards, M. P., portrays the Chancellor of the Exchequer as the hero of the great movement of national revival.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

FORT SAID, FEB. 5.

The P. and O. s. s. "Moldavia" has shipped £150.000 of gold for India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Provincial Service to be Re-organized.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 4.

The sanction of the Secretary of State has recently been received to a re-organisation of the Provincial Service of the Survey of India. As a result of the proposals of the Survey Committee of 1905, it was decided in 1909 to a stop recruiting for the old Service, and, while maintaining the old Service under its existing conditions, to institute a new and distinct Service on an improved rate of pay, governed for the most part, by a time scale of pay. The rules for the new Service gave rise, however, to considerable dissatisfaction among the members of the old Service, and their complaints were investigated by a Departmental Committee. After receipt of the report of that Committee, and the recommendations of the Surveyor-General, proposals were laid before the Secretary of State which have been sanctioned. Under these proposals a considerable improvement will be made in the condition of the old Provincial Service.

The chief changes now sanctioned may be briefly summarised as follows:—

(1) The two existing Provincial Services will be combined on a time scale similar to that recently sanctioned for the new Service. Speaking roughly, members of the old Service drawing Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per mensem will receive an immediate increase of Rs. 50 per mensem, and obtain further increments at intervals of three years; while those drawing less than Rs. 300 will receive an immediate increase of pay so as to bring them to the same rate of pay, as drawn by the officers who have already been transferred to the new Service.

(2) The number of executive charges will be increased from 21 to 28 (including three Drawing Office charges); and seven charges, with charge allowances attached, will be thrown open to the Provincial Service, as against the three Drawing Office posts now open to the Service.

(3) Officers drawing Rs. 650 (including charge allowances) and over, will be called Deputy Superintendents; and the twelve senior officers drawing Rs. 600 (excluding charge allowances) will be termed Assistant Superintendents, and these officers will rank as such with the corresponding ranks of the Imperial Service.

The changes in the pay indicated under (2) above, will come into force from the 1st of March 1912, and the remaining changes will be brought into force from the 1st March 1913. The details of the scheme have been communicated to the Surveyor-General, and will shortly be published by him in order to meet the large extra expenditure which the above arrangement will entail. It has been decided to effect certain economies, including the cessation of recruitment for the Provincial Service, and a reduction in recruitment for the Imperial Service.

EXCISEMEN ATTACKED.

Fatal Affray with Smugglers in Delhi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEB. 5.

An Excise party had a fatal collision with some cocaine smugglers in Delhi City, last night.

It seems that Excise Sub-Inspector Karim Elahi, in going his rounds with two companions, came across one Kali, suspected to be a cocaine smuggler, and followed him to a small staircase in Lal Kua Bazar. The house was full of men armed with knives and sticks, who made a rush to get out.

Of the Sub-Inspector's party, one man was stabbed to death, and another dangerously. The Sub-Inspector is also in hospital with stabs and bruises. He managed to reach the residence of Mr. Jacob, Additional Magistrate.

Mr. Hadow, D.S.P., was soon on the spot. Kali was afterwards arrested.

THE KARACHI FIRE.

Spread to Other Quarters Checked.

ENGINES FROM HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TATTA (KARACHI), FEB. 5.

Seven more houses were burnt down during last night. The limits of the Palang Para have been reached by the fire, and a few houses outside it, on the southern side, have also been gutted. The north-east corner of the Para is as yet untouched.

The Hyderabad Fire Brigade has been requisitioned by the owners of this block at their private expense. It arrived last night and is working well.

The spread of the conflagration to the Wagasia Mohala on the west is not feared now, as the burning debris is separated from them by a fairly wide street, made by demolishing the houses on the north-east, while on the south of the burned area are wide roads.

The fire, therefore, now appears to be well under control.

A CONCOCTED CHARGE.

Sequel to Sanyasis' Riot Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MOULVI BAZAR, ASSAM, FEB. 5.

The Magistrate has passed orders, in the case in which Suresh Chandra De and Chandra Kishore Das stood charged with preferring a false charge under sect. 201 of the Indian Penal Code. Suresh Chandra De preferred a charge against Dayananda and other Sanyasis of Jagatshi Asram, of kidnapping his minor brother Sachindra.

The second accused, Chandra Kishore Das, is a mukhtear, who verified the complaint. On the strength of that complaint, a warrant was issued for the production of Sachindra, and during the execution of the warrant, the riot at the Asram took place. It subsequently transpired that the charge was false and this led to the prosecution of both Suresh Chandra De and Chandra Kishore Das.

The Magistrate convicted both the accused, and sentenced Suresh to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and Chandra Kishore to pay a fine of Rs. 200.

CIGARETTE LABELS.

Charge of False Description Fails.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 5.

The District Magistrate, Rangoon, has passed orders in the case brought at the instance of Vafiadis and Co., cigarette importers, charging C. Stantigopolo, agent and manager to Messrs. D. Macropolo and Co., Rangoon, under sect. 7 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

It is alleged that defendants have been selling cigarettes called "Non-plus-ultra," "Champion," and "Nizam," manufactured by them in Bombay, but with labels bearing a false trade description under the meaning of sects. 2 and 3 of Merchandise Marks Act, which were thereby calculated to deceive purchasers into thinking that the cigarettes were of Egyptian manufacture.

His Worship was unable to hold that the labels gave false trade descriptions, and acquitted the accused.

EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

Premature and Ambitious Proposals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 5.

The Council of Native Education, Madras, has formulated a scheme for the spread of elementary education in this presidency, and has submitted to Government for certain proposals in furtherance of the scheme, together with replies received by the Council of Native Education from district and taluk boards and mofussil municipalities.

Government, in reply, states that while appreciating the interest taken by the Council in the matter, they consider that its proposals, besides being premature, are too ambitious, having regard to the magnitude of the issues involved and to the limited nature of the agencies at the disposal of the Council. On these grounds they regret they do not feel justified in making the grant applied for. They will be glad to avail themselves of the advice and assistance of the Council in educational matters, when suitable opportunities occur.

INDIAN SUFFRAGIST.

Invited to International Conference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 5.

Miss Kumudini Mitra, B.A., Saraswati, editress of the monthly journal "Supravat," and the eldest daughter of Babu Krishnakumar Mitra, editor of the "Sanjibani," has been invited to attend the International Women Suffrage Alliance Congress, which will begin at Budapesth on the 15th June, as a delegate from India, to represent Indian women. Miss Mitra has also been asked to read a paper giving an account of the work, which is being done by Indian women.

RICH VILLAGER ROBBED.

Visit of Armed and Masked "Gentlemen."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, FEB. 5.

A dacoity was committed on Monday night, at Bharakar, within the jurisdiction of the Tongibari police station. About a dozen young men, it is reported, attacked the house of a rich villager at dead of night, and carried away cash and ornaments. They looked like "Bhadralog" (gentlemen) and carried torches and wore masks. They were also armed with deadly weapons and revolvers.

The report on the administration of Coorg for last year states that orange growing is a flourishing industry, but, owing to the lack of rapid communication, there is some difficulty in disposing of the crop to the best advantage.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

Weaklings Admitted in Competition.

BURMA FOR THE BURMANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 5.

The members of the Public Services Commission arrived here this afternoon from Calcutta. The party were met by the Commissioner of Pegu, the Hon. Mr. W. F. Rice, Chief Secretary, Burma Government; and the Commissioner of Police. There was a large gathering of Indians and Anglo-Indians to welcome the representatives of their respective communities.

Lord Islington, Sir Murray Hammick, Sir Theodore Morrison, Sir Valentine Chirol, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Mr. Montagu Butler will be the Lieut.-Governor's guests. Lord Ronaldshay, Mr. Sly, Mr. Chaubal, Mr. Madge and Mr. Simon will stay at Minto-mansions. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale will be Mr. S. N. Sen's guest, and Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim will be the guest of Mr. E. M. Patail at Boundary-road.

RANGOON, FEB. 5.

Mr. G. H. Fell, C.S., Acting Secretary to the Burma Government, was the first witness examined by the Public Services Commission which commenced its sittings to-day. Witness was strongly opposed to simultaneous examinations, and considered competitive examination was the worst possible method of recruiting natives of India. Under the present system men of weak character, thoroughly unsuitable for the duties, were recruited. He preferred the system of nomination and selection by educational authorities.

In reply to the Chairman, witness said that the Burmans resented the appointment of Indians to higher employment in Burma.

In reply to Mr. Gokhale, witness said that an Indian was unsuited to be the head of a district in Burma, as a Burman was unsuited in the North-West Frontier Provinces, or Bengal. The Burmans believed that the British had conquered Burma and they had a right to rule it.

Four Burmese witnesses, three of whom belonged to the Provincial Civil Service, answered several questions relating to the conditions of the Service in Burma, its promotion, etc. One of them, a merchant and paddy broker, who submitted a list of answers in English, when asked by the President to give his opinion on the alternative scheme for recruitment to the Indian Civil Service, and if he did not approve of the present system, replied that he did not understand English. Questions were then put to him through an interpreter.

In answer to a question by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald the witness said that the civilians objected to the bringing in of outsiders for the higher appointments in the Service, such as membership of the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

Blackmailing an Indian Judge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 5.

Two young men, one of whom is a writer constable of the Lal Bazar Police, were arrested yesterday, by the Calcutta Police on a charge of being the ringleaders in a conspiracy to extort large sums of money from an Indian Judge of the High Court. They will be charged before the Magistrate in due course.

THE ARMS TRAFFIC.

Captures in Baluchistan and Mekran.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 5.

In connection with the operations for the suppression of gun-running from Muscat, a number of captures of rifles and cartridges have been made during the current cold weather in Mekran and South-Western Baluchistan.

ADDRESS TO LADY HARDINGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 5.

At the invitation of Lady Pentland, a meeting of ladies was held at Government House to promote a movement for the presentation of an address to Lady Hardinge from the women of India. The meeting was largely attended.

On the motion of Lady Pentland, it was resolved to form a general committee of ladies for the purpose of obtaining signatures to the address.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 5.

It is notified that Doctor Rash Behari Ghose has withdrawn his candidature for election to the Imperial Council by the non-official members of the Bengal Council.

POONA ENGINEERING COLLEGE

Advisory Committee Appointed.

A Press note states:—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council has decided that there should be a standing advisory committee in connection with the College of Engineering, Poona. The function of the Committee will be to advise Government on questions of policy, organization, staff, buildings, equipment, formation or reconstitution of classes, curriculum, rules of admission, and any other subject connected with the College regarding which Government may require its opinion. As the Committee will be closely associated with the College and will visit it periodically, it will be in a position to take the initiative in suggesting improvements and reforms in respect of the above matters.

The Committee will consist of nine members, as follows. Official members.—The Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; the Director of Public Instruction; the Secretary to Government, Educational Department; the Principal, College of Engineering, Poona; Lt. Col. W. V. Scudamore, R. E., Superintending Engineer, S. D. Non-official members.—The Locomotive Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway; the Engineer in charge of the Tata Hydro-Electric Works, Lonavla; the Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay; the Engineer of a selected Bombay cotton mill.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Indian Reliefs British and for 1913-14.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 5.

The sanctioned programme of British reliefs to be carried out during 1913-14 is published for information. The names of the units moving in and out of India, and the programme of the movements of Royal Horse Artillery will be notified later.

British Cavalry—1st Dragoon Guards, Ambala to Meerut; a regiment from India to South Africa; a regiment from England to India.

Royal Field Artillery.—4th Brigade, 7th Battery, Barrackpore to Secunderabad; 4th Brigade, 14th Battery, Allahabad to Secunderabad; 4th Brigade, 66th Battery, Dinapore to Secundrabad; 5th Brigade, 53rd Battery, Meerut to Cawnpore; 5th Brigade, 64th Battery, Meerut to Lucknow; 5th Brigade, 73rd Batteries, Bareilly to Fyzabad; 9th Brigade, 19th Battery, Cawnpore to Meerut; 9th Brigade, 20th Battery, Lucknow to Meerut; 9th Brigade, 28th Battery, Fyzabad to Bareilly; 17th Brigade, 10th Battery, Secunderabad to Barrackpore; 17th Brigade, 26th Battery, Secunderabad to Allahabad; 17th Brigade, 92nd Battery, Secunderabad to Dinapore; 18th Brigade, 50th Battery, Hyderabad (Sind) to Lahore Cantonment; 18th Brigade, 93rd Battery, Hyderabad (Sind) to Ferozepore; 18th Brigade, 94th Battery, Karachi to Lahore Cantonment. A Brigade, India to England. A Brigade, South Africa to India.

British Mountain batteries:—A battery, Egypt to India. A battery, India to Egypt.

Royal Garrison Artillery:—Coast Defence Companies, No. 61, Rangoon to Aden and No. 75 Bombay to Rangoon. No. 77, Aden to Bombay.

Heavy Batteries.—No. 72, Nowgong to Peshawar; No. 88, Peshawar to Multan; No. 90, Multan to Nowgong.

Inland Coast Defences:—No. 51, Quetta to Allahabad; No. 60, Ferozepore to Quetta; No. 73, Fort Attock to Rurki; No. 81, Rurki to Fort Attock; No. 82, Allahabad to Ferozepore.

British Infantry.—2nd Batt. Royal Lancaster Regiment, Lebong to Lucknow; and 2nd Batt. Royal Fusiliers, Jubbulpore to Fort William; 3rd Batt. Royal Fusiliers, Chakrata to Quetta; 2nd Batt. Liverpool Regiment, Lahore Cantonment to Peshawar; 2nd Batt. East Yorkshire Regiment, Fyzabad Cantonment to Kamptee; 1st; Batt. Lancashire Fusiliers, Multan Cantonment to Karachi (Hyderabad); 4th Batt. Worcestershire Regiment, Bareilly Cantonment to Shwebo; 2nd Batt. East Survey Regiment, Shwebo Cantonment to Chaubattia; 1st Batt. West Riding Regiment, Ambala to Lahore Cantonment; 1st Batt. South Lancashire Regiment, Subathu and Jutogh to Quetta ; 2nd Batt, Black Watch, Fort William to Bareilly ; 2nd Batt. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Poona to Bangalore; 2nd Batt. Royal West Kent Regiment, Peshawar to Multan; 1st Batt. York and Lancaster Regiment, Karachi and Hyderabad to Jubbulpore; 1st Batt. Highland Light Infantry, Lucknow to Ambala; 2nd Batt. Cameron Highlanders, Bangalore to Poona; 1st Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, Kamptee to Aden; 1st Batt, Leinster Regiment, Chaubattia to Fyzabad. A battalion from the Colonies to India, a battalion from India to England ; a battalion, from England to India, a battalion from India to the Colonies, a battalion from the Colonies to India, a battalion from Aden to England, a battalion from the Colonies to India, and a battalion from India to England.

The sanctioned programme of the Indian reliefs to be carried out during 1913-14 is published as below. The programme of the movements of Indian Mountain Batteries will be notified later.

Indian Cavalry.—2nd Lancers, Saugor to Lucknow ; 4th Cavalry, Fyzabad to Bareilly ; 11th Lancers, Delhi to Saugor; 12th Cavalry, Allahabad to Fyzabad; 16th Cavalry Lucknow to Delhi ; 17th Cavalry, Bareilly to Allahabad ; 23rd Cavalry ; Quetta to Lahore Cantonment; 28th Light Cavalry, Multan to Quetta; 37th Lancers, Lahore Cantonment to Multan.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

No. 1, 1st Sappers and Miners, Rurki to Peshawar; No. 3, Peshawar to Rurki; No. 4, Rawalpindi to Rurki ; No. 6, Rurki, to Rawalpindi; No. 17, 3rd Sappers and Miners, Quetta to Kirkee; No. 19, Kirkee to Quetta.

Indian Infantry.—3rd Brahmans, Singapore to Nowgong; 5th Light Infantry, Nowgong to Singapore; 8th Rajputs, Honkong to Secunderabad; 10th Jats, Hyderabad (Sind) to Jhansi; 17th Infantry; Manipur Kohina to Lucknow; 18th Infantry, Aden to Dera Ismail Khan; 19th Punjabis, Chakdaar Dargai to Quetta; 20th Infantry, Jhelum to Poona; 24th Punjabis, Bannu to Nowshera; 29th Punjabis, Chaman to Hyderabad (Sind); 30th Punjabis, Jhansi to Bannu; 31st Punjabis, Fort Sandeman to Multan; 38th Dogras, Nowshera to Malakand; 40 Pathans, Alipore to Hong-Kong ; 51st Sikhs, Peshawar to Chakdara Dargai ; 53rd Sikhs, Jullunder to Kohat ; 56th Punjabi Rifles, Kohat to Samana; 58th Vaughan's Rifles, Quetta to Chaman; 59th Sind Rifles, Samena to Jullunder ; 69th Punjabis, Malakand to Jhelum ; 72nd Punjabis, Dera Ismail Khan to Peshawar ; 74th Punjabis, Lucknow to Hongkong ; 75th Carnatic Infantry, Fort William to Manipur ; 79th Carnatic Infantry, Aurangabad to Rangoon ; 80th Carnatic Infantry, Rangoon to Bhamo ; 92nd Punjabis, Mandalay to Alipore ; 109th Infantry, Secunderabad to Aden ; 113th Infantry, Deesa to Dibrugarh Buksa Buar ; 114th Mahrattas, Dibrugarh Buksa Duar to Fort William; 123rd Outram's Rifles, Bhamo to Mandalay ; 126th Baluchistan Infantry, Hong-Kong to Fort Sandeman; 127th Baluch Light Infantry, Poona to Karachi; 130th Baluchis, Multan to Aurangabad ; 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles, Dharmsala to Chitral ; 2nd Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles, Chitral to Abbottabad. Pioneer Battalions of 12th Pioneers, Kirkee to Quetta ; 23rd Sikh Pioneers, Ambala to Lahore Cantonment ; 32nd Sikh Pioneers, Lahore Cantonment to Sialkot ; 34th Sikh Pioneers, Sialkot to Ambala : 48th Pioneers, Allahabad to Kirkee; 107th Pioneers, Jhansi to Meerut; 121st Pioneers, Quetta to Jhansi ; 128th Pioneers, Meerut to Allahabad.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, Etc.

REGIMENTAL.

10th Jats.—Captain G. H. W. Mortimer, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander pro tem, vice Captain E. K. Twiss relieved.

125th Napier's Rifles.—Major C. B. L. Clery, 2nd in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major F. P. C. Keily, Double Company Commander to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lt-Colonel A. H. Dennys granted leave.

106th Hazara Pioneers.—Major W. W. Bickford, C. I. E., Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major G. L. Carter granted leave.

6th Jat Light infantry.—Lt.-Colonel A. J. Jamieson, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Captain R. C. Ross, Double Company Commander to officiate as 2nd-in-Command ; vice Lt.-Colonel R. J. Roche granted leave.

9th Russell's infantry.—Lt.-Colonel T. M. Kirkwood, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant and Major K. E. Nangle, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command ; vice Lt.-Colonel R. G. Burton granted leave.

1st Brahmans.—Major H. H. Hitchins, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Captain H. V. Lane, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command; vice Lt.-Colonel N. A. H. Budd, granted leave.

1st Brahmans.—Captain D. V. Willoughby to be officiating Double Company Commander.

83rd Wallahjahabad Lt. Infantry.—Captain J. A. H. Britton to be officiating Double Company Commander.

Captain M. L. Yeathers, 7th Hussars, appointed Adjutant Yorkshire Dragoons Yeomanry Territorial Force and ordered to proceed Home.

The following transfers have been carried out :—Lieuts. H. M. J. Alves from No. 10 Ammunition Column to 44th Battery, W. P. J. Akerman from 44th Battery to No. 10 Ammunition Column, V. A. H. Taylor from No. 9 Ammunition Column to 92nd Battery, A. F. Lambert from 92nd Battery to No. 9 Ammunition Column, R. F. A. Major E. C. Massy, 8th Battery, has been posted to No. 2 Depot, R. F. A., and ordered to proceed Home.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave :—Major J. G. Rotton, N. Battery, R. H. A. 4 months, in India; Lieut. A. F. Brooke, N Battery, R. H. A., 1 1-2 months, in India, Captain E. St. O. Gray, 34th Horse, 8 months, ex India Major P. H. Dundas, 6th Jat Lt. Infantry, 8 months, ex India; Lieut, H. G. C. Laird, 101st Grenadiers, one year, ex India.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE POOR VICTIMS.

The felicitous speech of Lord Hardinge at the opening of the Supreme Legislative Council has earned universal commendation. The personal note was unexceptionable in taste and feeling. I am particularly gratified by his touching reference to the poor attendant and another innocent bystander who were the victims of the outrage. Public attention has been so concentrate on the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, and we were so full of joy over his miraculous escape, and of admiration of the coolness and courage of his lady, that I am afraid, that the cruel fate of the two humble individuals has very nearly been lost sight of. At the numerous meetings which have been held all over India, references to their tragic end have been very few indeed. This was not owing to want of sympathy, but because their fate was overshadowed by the situation of the exalted personages, towards whom were directed all eyes and attention. I look upon their deaths as symbolical of the sacrifice which India must be prepared for, and the loss she must suffer, in consequence of such useless and insane crime. When Sir William Curzon Wyllie was struck down, it was again, an Indian who was sacrificed at the same time. It may be a far-fetched conceit, but I like to regard the commingling of the blood of the victims representing the two races as an illustration of the common aims and interests by which England and India are united. The attendant who was riding behind the Viceroy, bearing aloft the umbrella of State, and proud of the service he was rendering at the great pageant, was a type of the affectionate loyalty and devotion of the humble and the unsophisticated multitude, undisturbed by any such regrets and longings as stir the heart of the more intelligent classes of Indians. As he lost his life in the performance of his duty, one may be confident that Government will vote a liberal compensation to his family. The public may also mark their sense of sympathy by collecting a small fund, partly in aid of the family, and partly to raise a memorial to him in Delhi, with a suitable inscription. I do hope the suggestion made in respect of the humble victim of the crime will receive sympathetic notice from my countrymen.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

THE HON. MRS. CHARLTON has made a passionate appeal in the January number of the *Nineteenth Century* for the humane treatment of animals in India. Carried away by her feelings, she has not sufficiently qualified her sweeping charges of brutality, and this may lead the foreigner to believe that Indians generally are hard-hearted in relation to inferior animals, although their religions enjoin humanity towards man and beast alike. Such an impression will be far from correct. I admit, at the same time, that drivers of carts and hackney coaches are often rough, and sometimes very cruel, in their handling of the horses and bullocks in their charge. I think they err rather from stupid insensibility to the pain they are inflicting, than from real callousness of heart. They love animals in the abstract, as much as the same class of men belonging to other climes and races. But when they come, so to speak, in business contact with a horse or a bullock, they are apt to be very rough. Their justification for their conduct is that it is only "for the sake of their stomach." Going about in a victoria, I have often to remonstrate with the driver, when he is very free with his whip in his effort to urge on the weak, weary and emaciated beast. If the public were moved by a fraction of the burning sensibility of Mrs. Charlton, and if they were to co-operate with the police in bringing offenders to justice, the misery of poor, ill-used animals will be considerably alleviated. But the public generally are indifferent, and the police generally is not active enough. There are P. C. A. societies in the big towns of India, but Mrs. Charlton does not think they have been able to render very effective service in battling with the evil, and she complains that the punishment inflicted by magistrates is in many cases grossly inadequate to the enormity of the offence. She earnestly invites the sympathy and co-operation of the official classes "in placing upon a surer foundation work which at present is often a masterpiece of mismanagement and a monument of suffering." This is rather grandiloquent, but it affords an index to the intensity of her feeling. I should like better attention to be paid by the police and P.C.A. societies to the condition of horses and bullocks. We come across, at times, most sorry specimens of back horses that ought never to be allowed to go in harness. It is generally believed that the worst and most doleful specimens are worked at night, when their condition is likely to escape observation. Yes, I do think that greater vigilance and better supervision are necessary all over India for the protection of our "fellow creatures," as they are styled by Mrs. Charlton.

LAW AS A MORAL AGENCY.

THE resolution lately issued by Government, expressive of thankfulness that the Mohorrum passed off peacefully in Bombay, and congratulating the Mahomedans on the improved tone and feeling which mark the celebration of this festival, is, in one sense, satisfactory. But, so long as such a resolution is needed, it signifies that the lower orders of Mahomedans are not so peaceable as they might be. When this festival will cease positively to be marred by unpleasant incidents, and when it will always be observed as peacefully as, for instance, the Dewali holidays, then the community will have advanced to the stage at which congratulations on their good behaviour would be not only superfluous, but would be tantamount to a slur upon their reputation. We are accustomed to speak of the humanizing influence of education, but we are scarcely conscious of a similar influence exercised by a piece of wise legislation on executive authority. If the Mohorrum festival nowadays is marked by peace, decency and good order, the result is, in no small degree, owing to the tact and firmness with which the rules for its regulation have been enforced by the Commissioner of Police. When moral suasion cannot prevail upon the ignorant, misguided multitude, to forego a social custom or pseudo-religious observance which is opposed to public morality, the only effective means of reforming them is the intervention of the State. The prohibitory order is first received with sullenness, but in course of time the people are so habituated to the change that they come finally to obey the law of their own accord, and would not like to go back to their old practices. A good law thus acts as a powerful moral agency. The legislature was invoked lately for the suppression of the dedication of Murlees, and I am sure, that in a few years the masses themselves will look upon the institution with loathing, and it will die ultimately a natural death. Compulsory abstention from an evil practice grows gradually into a habit, and finally becomes

part of one's nature. If the police regulations with regard to Mohorrum are not relaxed in future, the Moslem masses will come round to a better frame of mind. Indeed, an improvement may be noticed already, and the spread of education among them will act as an additional factor in hastening the reformation.

THE LITTLE PHENOMENON.

THE report of Major Greig's retirement is received by native newspapers with genuine regret. They recall his splendid achievements on the cricket field, and it is suggested that a memorial should be raised in his honour. No other English sportsman is so well known and so much liked by the Indian crowd. They are warmed by his cheery presence, and his memorable feats have always evoked their enthusiasm. He has, time and again, carried his own side to victory on his back. That a man of his inches should be able to do it all! That for a space of twenty years he should be able to maintain his form at its best! Here is a lesson to Indian cricketers who are rarely for more than ten years at their best. They degenerate and decline much sooner than Europeans. To some extent, it is not their fault that this is the case. The departure of Major Greig will be a great loss to cricket on this side of India, and his absence from the big matches will detract not a little from their interest. The little phenomenon will be lovingly remembered by all who take an interest in the game, and a memorial to him raised by Europeans and Indians will add to the amenities of the sport.

DION.

MYSORE ECONOMICS.

Commerce and Industry New Department.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 5.

As a result of the labours of the Mysore Economic Conference, the Government has created, as from 1st February, a separate Department of Commerce and Industry, and appointed Mr. A. Chatterton, till lately their special adviser, as Director of Commerce and Industries, on Rs. 30,000 per annum.

RANGOON STABBING CASE.

Accused Acquitted by the High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 5.

At the first Criminal Sessions of the Chief Court, Rangoon, to-day, E. Denmark, Gunner of the Royal Garrison Artillary, was unanimously found not guilty by the jury, of the charge of murder of the head constable, Sunder Singh at Thilawa on the 23rd December last, and the Judge, agreeing with that verdict, acquitted the prisoner.

EUROPEAN DEFENCE.

Association's Success in Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 5.

The movement started in Karachi by Mr. Dudley Myers on behalf of the European Defence Association appears to have met with instant success. Many members have already been enrolled, including some of the leading non-official European residents of Karachi, and it is regarded as practically certain that a Sind branch of the European Defence Association will be duly inaugurated here as soon as the preliminary formalities have been put through.

Mr. Dudley Myers has been in Karachi for only, three days and the success achieved is remarkable.

POONA TORTURE CASE.

Suspended to a Beam and Whipped.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 5.

At to-day's proceedings of the Police Torture Case, the chief witness was a ramoshi named Nana Shiva, who had acted as watchman, while the three complainants were kept in custody in the village temple. The men, he said, had not been allowed to go for their meals, which had been brought them by their *mother* on one occasion.

Witness said that a rope had been given him by the Sub-Inspector, which he tied to a beam. The two accused then lifted Savji and suspended him by the hands. He remained thus for a few minutes, during which he was lashed by the Sub-Inspector with a whip and fell down unconscious.

The case is continuing.

BENGAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Valuable Library in Shaky House.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 5.

At the annual meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal this evening, it was reported that there had been an increase in membership and funds during the year.

Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, in his address, said that the condition of their building was occasioning anxiety. Experts told them that a sharp shock of earthquake would mean the complete ruin of their valuable library, accumulated during a century and a quarter, and their inestimable collection of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian manuscripts. He thought the best course would be to build a new house on one portion of their land and realise on the remainder.

THE VICEROY.

Continuing to Regain Strength.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, DEHRA DUN, FEB. 5.

To-day's bulletin states:—His Excellency the Viceroy continues to gain strength.

AMRAOTI, Feb. 5.

A public meeting of prominent ladies of Amraoti, was held at the Ganesh Theatre, under the presidentship of Mrs. Madholkar, to convey sentiments of deep sympathy with Lady Hardinge, and admiration for her Excellency's courage and self-control under the most trying circumstances, and to offer congratulations on the recovery of H. E. Lord Hardinge.

LORD SYDENHAM IN SIND.

Great Sukkur Barrage Scheme.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sydenham having completed their visit to the north-west Frontier Province have returned to Sind and have made a short stay at Sukkur.

The Municipal Committee of Sukkur presented an address to the Governor and in the course of his reply His Excellency said:—Sukkur is important already for several reasons and when the great barrage is commenced it will be a centre of great engineering activity, from which an immense system of lifegiving canals will eventually be controlled. The barrage will be one of the finest works of the kind in the world and the fame of Sukkur will grow by the association. The causes which you tell me have affected your prosperity are, I fear, inevitable, being due to natural developments which are beyond control. Thus the transfer of the railway workshops to Rohri in 1911 was necessitated by the introduction of heavier engines, the constant passing and repassing of which was calculated to strain the Lansdowne bridge. Moreover as the main line of the North Western system lies on the left bank of the river it was evidently far more convenient that the repairing shops should be on the same side. In the administration of a great railway such considerations must be paramount. As to the question of preferential rates I can enter into your feelings, but I do not see how the conditions can be changed in your favour. Formerly you derived municipal revenue from the octroi duties on the imports of grain and bunder fees from imports and exports. I do not think that such dues, which are of the nature of a tax on business, are desirable in principle. But your point is that by cheap through rates the railway has injured this business and that Sukkur has become more a place of through transit than a river port. It is, however, the general custom for railways to reduce freight charges on long leads, especially when such leads end in a great sea-port like Karachi, and I do not think that the Government of India would ever agree to revise the charges so as to encourage a transference of produce from the north into boats at Sukkur. Nor in all probability would this be beneficial to trade. The "hardship" of which you complain cannot, I am afraid, be removed and you must look more to other sources of revenue to make up the deficiency. Yours is one of the cases in which the interest of a particular town may suffer though broader interests may reap an advantage.

SPEECH TO DURBARIS.

At a Durbar, held for the Sukkur Larkhana and Upper Sind Frontier Districts; the Governor delivered a lengthy address, during which he said:—I am very sorry to know that parts of your districts have suffered in the past year for want of the water which is the life-blood of Sind. The Sukkur district and the Shikarpur division especially have felt real distress from the failure of the Begari canal, due to the unfavourable set of the Indus at its mouth, while the new Choi canal, as well as the old Sind canal and the Sukkur canal have failed to give an adequate supply. On the left bank of the Indus, where the greater part of the Rohri division depends upon flood waters, cultivation has shrunk to a fraction of the former area. The sad result has been a distress to the agriculturists, who have been forced to emigrate in large numbers. The Larkana district has happily been more fortunate. The Ghar canal proved on the whole satisfactory, the prospects of rabi are good and the rain in the Kohistan tracts has been sufficient.

In the Upper Sind Frontier district the failure of the Begari system has produced a setback in prosperity. Between 1881 and 1911 there was a large increase of population from 162,150 to 251,646 but 1911-12 was a bad year and the total area under cultivation in the districts showed a marked reduction. The Zemindars of the Shahdadpur taluka and part of Jacobabad have, I fear, suffered severely. I am glad to know that there is now a prospect of the early construction of light railways from Jacobabad to Kashmir and Shahdadpur which will prove very beneficial to the district. From the irrigation point of view the most important fact is the failure of the Begari canal, which has very seriously affected both the Sukkur and Upper Sind frontier districts. The improvement of the mouth of the Begari has been taken in hand a new cut, 5 3-4 miles in length, will be made, which, I trust, will produce a great improvement in the coming season. This canal is of such great importance that means must be found to secure its efficient working, and I, having regard to the magnitude of the interests involved, no consideration of expenditure should stand in the way of the attainment of this object. The construction of the Sukkur barrage and the perennial flow for which it provides will bring permanent prosperity to large areas of Sind, but the Sukkur district will benefit only in two talukas. In the future I hope that a new right bank canal with a perennial supply will be constructed, but before that day comes I trust that it may be possible to feed the Ghar Western Nara systems from above the barrage. It is to the extension and improvement of irrigation that we must look to give you steady prosperity and to avert the troubles which any failure of the annual inundation now causes. I am glad to know that, in spite of the bad times, crime has not increased on the whole, except in the Sukkur district, but in the Upper Sind Frontier district murder is reported to have become unfortunately more common.

It is supremely important that the Jirga system should continue to inspire public confidence and to play an indispensable part in the maintenance of law and order. The Brahui raids were due to causes which lay outside Sind. They have been dealt with by an interprovincial Jirga, which has awarded compensation to the sufferers and I trust that a recurrence of these unnecessary inflictions is most improbable. I wish to take this opportunity of testifying to the valuable assistance rendered by the loyal Zemindars to our Public Works Department when emergencies arose. Of late there have happily been no serious breaches of protection bunds, but we know that we can always count on your prompt and effective help to avert injury from floods.

The experiment of attaching Mullas to selected local board school is being carefully watched. I am particularly anxious that religious instruction should not be neglected and, that while partaking fully in the education, which the Government is rapidly extending throughout the Presidency, your sons should remain true Mahomedans. In the Upper Sind Frontier district there is a great need for an awakening on the part of the Baluch portion of the population, especially to the advantages which education can provide. As regards the educational cess Government require only to be assured that it receives your approval, and if the question is fully explained I believe that you can come only to one conclusion.

"BE ON YOUR GUARD."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 5.

Some excitement has been caused here by the receipt of a notice in Bengali, served on several wealthy gentlemen in northern Calcutta, in the following terms:—"Be on your guard; your house will soon be raided. If you want to save your money and jewellery, don't fail personally to guard your house at night."

The down passenger train which is due at Bhownagar at 8-15 a.m., did not arrive until 4 p.m., on Monday, consequent upon an accident on the Messana—Wadhwan section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway on Sunday night, when a goods train came to grief owing to a wheel of one wagon having broken, causing the derailment of three wagons. This accident occurred between Lakhtor and Wadhwan.

According to reports from Ceylon the recent experimental introduction, of ostriches, undertaken with a view to discovering whether or not the birds are likely to breed in the island and thus open a profitable new source of revenue to the colony, appears to be in a fair way to succeed. A dozen eggs recently laid by one of the birds are in process of incubation.

AN EGYPTIAN SPA.

Advantages of Helouan as a Winter Resort.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

It is worth while to experience acute pain to know the exquisite sensation of relief when it ceases. It has been almost worth while to have wakened month after month in the enervating heat of Bombay—weary, worn out and depressed, to know the contrast of gradually opening one's eyes after a night of refreshing sleep, to the consciousness of returning health, and to look through the wide open window in the cold, dry, sparkling morning air, at the sunshine glancing through the trees—the only sounds being the cooing of the desert pigeons, and the distant calls to prayer from the mosques and churches, which but add to the peacefulness of the surroundings. Helouan or Hilwan is a town in Egypt, 16 miles south of Cairo, entirely surrounded by the desert, three miles from the Nile and 150ft. above water level, being the only health resort in Egypt above the level of the Nile. The town, having been chiefly built in the last few years, is well laid out, having wide roads and good square houses with flat roofs which serve as promenades and from which beautiful sunset views can be had. There is a frequent train service from Cairo and a good road for motoring with several places of interest on the way. The newcomer to Helouan receives a pleasing impression of brightness, cleanliness, and space—all important considerations for an invalid. The sunshine in Egypt has a marvellous fascination of its own—without the hard brilliance and glare of the Indian sun, it casts a glamour on everything around it, transforming the desert at one touch into a place of mystery and beauty.

The springs, to which Helouan owes its name of Helouan les Bains, are principally sulphuro-saline and simple saline. In connection with these there is a fine bath establishment controlled by the Public Works Department and under the direction of an English Resident Medical Man, the present director being Dr. H. O. Hobson, M.D. (Edin.), who having practised now for several winters past has wide experience of the needs of invalids under his care. In many cases the baths are not recommended, complete rest and good food in the pure dry air of this equable climate being all that is required to effect a cure, especially with patients suffering from nervous ailments—early chest trouble bronchial condition, asthma, anaemia, etc. The waters are specially recommended for the treatment of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, enlargement of the liver, and certain skin diseases. In connection with the baths are two splendid open-air swimming baths, one for ladies and one for gentlemen.

The climate for the winter months compares more than favourably with other health resorts—it has not the moistness of Madeira and the Canaries, or the cold winds of Meran and the south of Italy. From observations made daily for four successive winters, the average sunshine from November to March was eight hours a day, March having the largest amount and January the least. The average temperature during these months was 60 deg. Fahr. at 9 a. m., increasing to 70 deg. at about 3 p.m. and returning slowly to 60 deg. at 9 p.m.; the minimum at night for the same period being 50 deg. F. It is important to note that the daily range of temperature is not characterised by any sudden fall either at sunset or at any other time. The climate is also exceedingly dry. Taking a day in these same months as from 9 a. m. to 9 p.m., there was found to be on an average during that period between 30 and 60 per cent. of moisture only. Helouan is not a windy place, February being the most windy month and March least. Rain is an exception, the average total rainfall during the six winter months never exceeding one inch.

One is agreeably surprised to find that there is very little dust, which may be explained by the fact that the granules of sand are heavier than the particles of dried soil.

Intending visitors to Helouan should bring a certain amount of warm clothing with them, the nearest shops for anything of the sort being in Cairo, although there are several chemists, some provision shops and one or two paper shops, where some really fine views of Egypt are to be had at a small cost. Brown or white boots are most suitable for walking in the sand, and light coloured clothing seems to be the most appropriate. The residents of Helouan consist chiefly of Turkish pashas and their families, a few English, some Egyptians, Greeks and Italians. The visitors are of all nationalities: English, German and Russian predominating.

SIGHTS AND RECREATIONS.

The hotels are many and good, prices ranging from ten shillings, that is fifty piastres, a day. There are also several pensions, besides houses and flats which are let for the season. In most of the hotels the upper servants are European, under them being Arabs who generally understand English and do their work very well. Electric light is installed everywhere. The best place for an invalid to stay at is undoubtedly the comfortable and quiet English Winter Hotel, the proprietress of which is an Englishwoman who thoroughly understands and personally superintends the housekeeping; the cooking by a French chef being excellent and catering of the best. The garden there is also well arranged for invalids, with its sunny terrace and leafy arbours, in which one can lie at ease in a long chair and enjoy the luxury of basking in the luminous sunshine and doing nothing. For those who want something more exciting, there are horses and lovely white donkeys, to ride over miles of the undulating firm sand of the desert; also plenty of tennis and a fine golf course—in fact, the links, which measure over 4,000 yards in length, are considered to be the best in Egypt. Then there are the Helouan races, four or five meetings in the season, and duck, quail, snipe and pigeon shooting are to be had within a few hours' ride. The large hotels give regular afternoon concerts and occasional dances and theatricals, and then special trains run to and from Cairo for those wishing to join in the gaiety of that gay city.

Places of interest in the neighbourhood are the village of old Helouan on the Nile three miles distant, which is well worth a visit; the observatory on the slope of the Mokattan hills, where the time of the whole of Egypt is regulated; Wady Hof: Bedrashen; Memphis, at one time the capital of the Kings of Egypt, is where is to be found the colossal statue of Rameses II and Sakkara, the great burial ground of the important ancient Egyptians with many pyramids of great interests, and the apis tomb, or tombs of the sacred bulls. The Pyramids of Dashur and the False Pyramid should also be seen. It is hardly necessary to give advice about getting to Egypt; there are so many different lines of steamers from England that it is difficult to make one's choice. For those coming from India all steamers from Bombay stop at Port Said. There are plenty of trains to Cairo, distant about four and a half hours. To get the Helouan, when Cairo is reached, there is a drive across the city of about fifteen minutes to the Bab-el-Lonk station, the Cairo terminus of the Helouan Railway and then half an hour in the train. To save trouble with luggage, etc., the manager of the hotel, one is going to, should be asked by wire to send a dragoman to meet the train on arrival at Cairo. It is possible to obtain a through railway carriage at Alexandria or Port Said to Helouan at an additional cost of about £5. Besides the interest always to be felt in a strange country and its people, there seems to be something in the air and surroundings of Helouan which lends itself to peace and contentment of mind and the general experience is that the longer one stays in this little desert town the better one likes it; than which it is difficult to give higher praise.

Mr. H. R. Pinckridge has resigned the Secretaryship of the European Defence Association of which a branch is being formed in Bombay. At the request of the Council he will, however, continue to officiate pending the appointment of a whole-time Secretary.

The Bengal Government has dismissed the petitions of Moulvi Mahomed Ismail of Mymensing in the Dacca Municipal Commissioners election for the Bengal Council, and of Mr. K. L. Mukerjee of Darjeeling in the Rajshahi Municipal Commissioners election.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Quarrel over Possession of a Child.

FIGHT ENDS FATALLY.

Yesterday the first case taken up in the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, before Mr. Justice Beaman and a special jury, was the charge of murder against Pandu Tatiaba, a Hindu, aged 30, committed by Mr. Frank Oliveira on the 30th of January last. Messrs. Strangman and Barrow prosecuted, while Mr. Chatfield defended.

The accused Pandu was alleged to have caused the death of one Eknath on the 15th of January last. For a number of years, Eknath had kept a woman named Sundaribai and they had a boy of five years. They lived in Kalachouki. Ramgiri, a friend of Eknath, and another, went on the 15th to get the boy, but Sundaribai refused to give her son up. Pandu had been living with Sundaribai for more than a year and Eknath had left her. Sripat and Eknath quarrelled over the boy and later on Pandu and Eknath quarrelled and fought. Pandu threw Eknath down head foremost and Eknath was removed by his nephew, Ramchandra. Next day he was taken to hospital and his vertebra was found to be fractured.

Before Ecknath died, he made a statement to a magistrate. There was no question, said the Advocate-General, that the deceased had died of the injuries received at Pandu's hands.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of causing simple hurt.

In reply to the Judge, the foreman said that they did not find that the accused had acted under grave provocation. His Lordship accepted the verdict and sentenced the accused, Pandu, to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

The case of robbery against Wazir Mahomed (36), Bachoo Abdulla (32), and Safdar Pirbax (27), all Moslems, was taken up yesterday in the High Court Sessions.

A common jury sat to help the presiding Judge, Mr. Justice Beaman. Mr. Chatfield appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Indrajit Kalabhai appeared for the first accused, Mr. Velinkar with Mr. Azar, for the second, and Mr. Motiwala for the third accused.

The case has been already reported (on the 20th January) as a police court matter. The complainant, a Moslem widow, was going with her daughter to Bandra, and both set out to take the train at Grant-road station. On their way there, after passing the Nal-Bazar chowki they were annoyed by the accused, who after a while vanished but reappeared after complainant had passed the police stations. They stopped her more than once and, asking her for money, succeeded in extorting four annas each time. The foot-bridge at Grant-road station was closed that day and the complainant, in going to the Freer-road bridge was again molested. She complained to a constable but he did nothing. A police officer proceeding to the parade ground would not interfere as he was in a hurry. Some Mahomedans interfered, but accused told them it was a family affair, and that no true Moslem should interfere. At last the railway ticket checker rid them of their tormentors. Some money was found on the accused.

Mr. Frank Oliveira committed then to the Sessions.

The complainant and her daughter, Hanifa Ba were both examined, and gave evidence to the foregoing effect. The Court then rose for the day.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Have Attorneys the Right to Appear?

Yesterday the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Davar, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Macleod sat as a special bench, and the Chief Justice delivered the following judgment in the matter in which the Bar, represented by Mr. Strangman, challenged the right of attorneys to appear before Mr. Patel, the officer appointed by the Chief Justice to examine insolvents. The Incorporated Law Society was represented by Mr. Campbell.

His Lordship said:—The question before the Court is whether any legal practitioner, save counsel, has a right of audience before the officer appointed by the Chief Justice to exercise powers under section 6 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act. The officer so appointed is the Clerk of the Court, and he has been appointed "inter alia" to hold the public examination of insolvents, and to examine any person summoned by the Court, under section 36.

It is provided by section 121 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, that nothing contained therein shall take away or affect any right of audience that any person may have had immediately before the commencement of the Act, or shall be deemed to confer such right in insolvency matters on any person who had not a right of audience before the Courts for the relief of insolvent debtors. By section 3 of the Indian Insolvency Act, 11 and 12 Vic., C. 21, it was enacted that every advocate and attorney of the Supreme Courts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, respectively, should be entitled to practise in the way of his profession in the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors of that presidency, and no other persons should practice as advocates or attorneys in the said Courts for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

It is contended by the Advocate-General that the words "in the way of his profession" do not cover work in the nature of examination of insolvents or witnesses, which would ordinarily be within the scope of an advocate's functions. When Statutes 11 and 12 Vic., C. 21, were enacted, the Insolvency Jurisdiction in England, under the Act for the relief of insolvent debtors, 5 and 6 Vic., C. 116, was exercised by the Judge or Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy, that Court was established by 1 and 2, William IV, C. 56, by section 10, in which it was enacted that all attorneys and solicitors of any of the superior courts of law or equity of Westminister, might be admitted after their names were enrolled in the Court of Bankruptcy and might appear and plead in any proceedings in the said court without being required to employ counsel, except in proceedings before a court of revenue and upon trial of issues by jury. The inference is that the words "in the way of his profession" in section 3 of 11 and Vic. 12, C. 21, would be sufficiently wide to cover the exercise by attorneys in matters of insolvency, except before courts of revenue or in jury trials of the functions ordinarily assigned in litigation to advocates.

In Bombay, so far as we are aware, it has not been the practice to permit attorneys to plead before the Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, but rule 37 of the Bombay Insolvency Rules, which were approved by her Majesty in council, on the 14th of July 1870, provided that the examiner appointed by the Court might examine witnesses, and the insolvent or the creditor of the insolvent, or assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent, should be at liberty to attend the examiner by himself, or though counsel, or attorney, and put all such questions to the witnesses as should be proper and relevant in the matter in issue. The office of the Examiner in Insolvency was abolished on the 1st of November 1881. In certain correspondence with Government, which preceded the abolition of the office, the Chief Justice, Sir Michael Westroft, stated on the 20th March 1879, the purpose for which the office of Examiner in the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, mainly existed; namely, the examination of the accounts of opposed insolvents, which has of late years fallen nearly into disuse, that task being, for the most part, perfomed by the Court itself at the hearing of the case, when the opposed insolvent or his clerk are examined as witnesses with books of accounts before them. On the rare occasions on which, under the present system, it may be necessary to refer the books and accounts to the scrutiny of an officer of the Court, that duty may be performed by the Clerk of the Court. It, therefore, appears that the functions of the Examiner were to be discharged by the Clerk of the Court when necessary, and as Rule 37 was not rescinded, it must be inferred that that right of audience in such matters as might have been brought before the Examiner was not taken away from attorneys. In matters other than insolvency, which are conducted before delegates of the Court, it has always been the practice to permit attorneys to appear and conduct examinations. For example, not only since the establishment of the High Court, but during the continuance of the Supreme Court, attorneys have always appeared to conduct proceedings in the office of the Master-in-Equity and the Commissioner for Taking Accounts, and it is a matter beyond dispute that in all chamber matters, whether before the Prothonotary or before the Judge sitting in chambers, attorneys have the same right of audience as counsel. It is true, as pointed out by the Advocate-General, that the express rule relating to the right of audience of attorneys in chamber matters is confined to the original side jurisdiction. But it is illustrative of the practice of the legal professions in matters which do not come before the Courts. If we were to accede to the contention of the Advocate-General, it appears to us that we should be taking away or affecting a right of audience which attorneys had, before the delegate of the Insolvent Court, immediately before the commencement of the Act, and we, therefore, answer the question referred to us as follows:—

Attorneys of the High Court have a right of audience before the officer appointed by the Chief Justice in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him under section 6 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act.

There will be no order as to costs.

THE POLICE COURTS.

TAJ MAHAL CHOLERA CASE.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, continued the further hearing of the case in which Dr. N. J. Billimoria was charged by Dr. J. A. Turner, Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, with failing to notify a case of cholera at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

The Hon. Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, solicitor, appeared for the Health Officer; Mr E. C. B. Acworth, solicitor, represented Dr. Billimoria; Mr. J. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Indian Hotels Company.

The Hon. Mr. Dunlop cross-examined Dr. R. Row, who had been called by the defence. Witness, a medical practioner, was put a number of questions bearing on his evidence, given last time, on many technical points relating to cholera, and the methods of diagnosing the disease and carrying on bacteriological examination.

Mr. Julius Albert Witzig, manager of Green's Restaurant in October last, and who had since left the service of the Indian Hotels Co., Ltd., deposed to the death of DeSouza and Dr. Billimoria's instructions regarding the patient. He also described the measures generally taken when any of the servants fell sick. Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Dunlop.

Mr. Acworth then addressed the Court for the defence. He said that they were fighting with a shadow and even now were not aware of the real nature of the charge preferred against his client. He could only deal with sec. 421 of the Municipal Act, and in the light of the statements made by Dr. Turner when he was in the dock. A reasonable analysis of the section showed that a medical practitioner cognisant of the prevalence of infectious disease must, without the least delay, inform the Municipal authorities accordingly. The prosecution relied on the meaning of the words, "become cognisant," and, in counsel's opinion, the judicial meaning of the word as applied to the section was something more than believing, suspecting, or knowing. It meant the actual knowledge of the existence of a dangerous disease.

More than anybody else, Dr. Billimoria appreciated the necessity of informing the authorities of the existence of infectious disease, and, as a medical practitioner of considerable experience ranging over a period of 16 years, in Calcutta, Dr. Billimoria was thoroughly conversant with the Calcutta Municipal Act, which was in every way similar to the Bombay Act. Dr. Billimoria would undoubtedly have informed the Health Department had he been aware that Albuquerque was suffering from cholera.

The prosecution had been started under a great misapprehension, and the letter of the Commissioner to the Press bristling, as it did, with inaccuracies, sufficiently was an absolutely definite statement of the reason for the prosecution and what the prosecution was. The Municipal Commissioner had been under no obligation to address the letter to the Press and the Municipal Act did not authorise him in so doing.

Mr. Acworth went into the evidence in the case, and urged that Dr. Billimoria had not been aware that Albuquerque was suffering from cholera.

Counsel's address will be resumed at the next hearing of the case on the 12th instant.

DEFAMATION CASE.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of a case in which C. X. Sanches, a Goan, charged another Goan named C. F. X. Fernandez, with defamation.

Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. J. P. de Quadros and Mr. A. X. Soares, pleaders, represented the accused.

It was alleged that the accused had written defamatory letters to a newspaper, "A Luz," published in Bombay. In these the complainant was represented as a liar, an intriguer and a man of disreputable character.

The defence contended that the letters of the accused were replies to certain other letters that had appeared in the paper, that the accused had acted in good faith, and that he had not gone beyond justifiable limits.

The Magistrate, taking into account the extenuating circumstances, thought that the offence was a serious one.

The accused was fined Rs. 250.

FLOWER STEALERS.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sutton charged three "malees" (gardners) and their wives with the theft of flowers from gardens of bungalows on Malabar Hill.

Several complaints of theft of flowers had been made to the police by the occupiers of houses on the Hill, and Superintendent Williamson had posted special men to detect the thefts.

The accused pleaded guilty and were fined Rs. 10 each.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEB. 2.

Purna, a station on the metre-guage section of H. H. the Nizam's G. S. Railways, was gay on the 31st January. The annual sports and Christmas-tree were held during the afternoon, when Mr. Renniwick, the Assistant Loco. Superintendent, assisted by Drivers R. A. Ellis and F. Flynch, did everything possible to make these events an enjoyable success. After the distribution of prizes, Mr. Renniwick addressed the youngsters present and their guardians, and said he felt happy to see so many before him and hoped to see many more next year. The coup of the evening, however, was the dance that commenced at 9 o'clock and kept up till the small hours of the morning. This entertainment was given by the members of the Purna Institute; and naturally, the railway element predominated. Mr. R. A. D. Sewell, Railway Engineer, is the president of the institute, and as such, did very much to make the entertainment a success. As M. C., Mr. Ellis went through his part to perfection and Mr. Flynch, the secretary, was a host in himself. Nothing succeeds like success, and the dance management proved this to demonstration. Those who repaired from here to Purna, came back well pleased.

Last night, H. H. the Nizam gave a dinner at his Falaknama Castle, which was followed by a ball. The guests were mostly European and covers were laid for 130. The Resident and staff, officers of the Secunderabad Garrison and a few heads of departments of H. H. the Nizam's Government were present. The pyrotechnic display was splendid.

Mr. A. H. Stevens handed over charge of his office as secretary to the Hyderabad Municipality to Mr. G. M. Warner, yesterday. Dr. Abdul Ghanni has been appointed assistant, not joint. Secretary as was first understood.

Moulvi Ali Bahadur of the Settlement Department has been selected, it is said, by Mr. Brian-Egerton, C. I. E., to be paiga secretary of the late Nawab Sir Kurshid Jah's estate in place of Moulvi Raja Amiruddin; deceased.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Tenders for Hay and Grain for Bullocks.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta presiding.

The Municipal Commissioner reported that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of hay and grain required for Municipal Bullocks during 1913-14, thirteen tenders had been received, out of which two with Ooreed might be disregarded, as Ooreed was both expensive and difficult to get and was no better than gram. The other tenders were as under:—

"Gram for Bombay and Bandora."—Messrs. Mahomed Khanji Abdulla and Co., Rs. 177,202; Messrs. Ruttansee Premji and Merwanji Nowroji Antia and Co., Rs. 1,76,407; Messrs. J. Ismail and Co., Rs. 1,70,770.

Hay, etc. to be delivered in Bombay.—Mr. Sorab D. Dalal, Rs. 1,38,280; Messrs. Mahomed Khanji Abdulla and Co., Rs. 1,40,026; Messrs. J. Ismail and Co., Rs. 1,43,082; Messrs. Ruttonsee Premji and Merwanji Nowroji Antia and Co., 1,46,278.

Hay, etc., to be delivered at Bandora.—Mr. Narayen Ramchandra Choubal, Rs. 39,673; Mr. Dhanjishaw Dadabhoy, Rs. 39,955; Messrs. Alimahomed Abdulla and Co., Rs. 41,552; Messrs. Ruttonsey Premji and Merwanji Nowroji Antia and Co., Rs. 48,887.

It would be seen, the Commissioner stated, that the tender of Messrs. J. Ismail and Co. was the lowest for grain, namely, Rs. 1,70,770. This was less than the last year's tender. The present contractors, Messrs. Mohomed Khanji Abdulla and Co., had tendered slightly higher than their current year's rates, for which he did not see any sufficient reason. He, therefore, requested the sanction of the Standing Committee, to a contract being entered into with Messrs. J. Ismail and Co., for the supply of grain in Bombay and Bandora.

As regards hay, etc., to be delivered in Bombay, the present contractors, Messrs. Mahomed Khanji Abdulla and Co.'s tendered amount was Rs. 1,40,026, which was Rs. 1,746 higher than the lowest tender of Messrs. Sorab D. Dalal, which amounted to Rs. 1,280. The latter firm had not contracted for them before, but they belonged to a very respectable Ahmedabad connection, and would doubtless do their work very well. He thought, however, some consideration might be given to the present contractors for the following reasons:—(1) Two years ago they had undoubtedly made a large loss on their tenders; and (2) last year, though we did not know whether they had ultimately lost money or not, they had tendered nearly Rs. 12,000 lower than the next lowest tender, which was good, considering their previous year's loss.

They had now made an offer of reducing their rate for hay by 3 annas per 1,000 lbs. which would reduce their tender to Rs. 1,37,870-8-0 and make if the lowest; and though the practice of allowing tenderers to alter their rate was not to be commended as a general rule, it might be allowed this year solely on account of the considerations mentioned above. He, therefore, requested the sanction of the Standing Committee to the acceptance of their tender.

The Commissioner also requested the sanction of the Standing Committee to a contract being entered into with Mr. Narayen Ramchandra Chaubal for the supply of hay, etc., at Bandora, as his tender was the lowest.

The Committee accorded its sanction as asked for by the Commissioner.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 2.

As everywhere else so here last Monday was observed as a holiday and day of rejoicing. All offices and schools were closed, and in many a church, temple and mosque, heartfelt thanks were rendered to the Almighty, for having so miraculously preserved the valuable lives of their Excellencies.

The evening of the same day was chosen by the Colonel and Officers of the 7th (D.C.O.) Rajputs for giving a big dance, which was a great success and thoroughly enjoyed by all who were present. Willing and deft hands had transformed the usually drab-looking club premises into a veritable scene from fairyland. The ball-room was artistically draped in the regimental colours and made a harmonious background to the animated scene of vivid colour and brightness furnished by the ladies' toilettes and the officers' uniforms. The fine band of the regiment was in attendance to supply the music and the floor was in perfect order; so that, the dancing conditions left nothing to be desired. As the night was pleasantly cool, dancing was rigorously kept up by many till a late, or rather, early hour. Most of the guests were so loath to depart that they stayed not only for a first but also for a second supper, both of which were "A 1." In short, all the arrangements were splendid, and if we could but adequately express how very much we enjoyed ourselves, we are sure that our kind hosts and hostesses would feel rewarded for the immense amount of trouble they must each have taken to afford us so much pleasure. It was after 5 a.m. when most of us reached our beds.

Though somewhat late in the day, yet the ladies of Ahmedabad felt that they must take part in the movement initiated by Lady Sydenham, to present an address to Lady Hardinge. Accordingly, a large number of European and Indian ladies met in the Premabhoy Hall on Wednesday evening. The chair was taken by Mrs. H. L. Painter, who stated the object of the meeting, suitably expressing the admiration of all for Lady Hardinge's conduct on the occasion of the outrage. Mrs. Kennedy moved the principal resolution and was supported by, amongst others, Mrs. Lalkaka, Mrs. Ramanbhai, Lady Chinubhai and Miss Chubb. After a collection had been taken, the meeting dispersed.

On the invitation of Mrs. Gillespie, some thirty or more of us foregathered on Friday afternoon, at Kankaria Tank, for a treasure hunt. As our hostess had invited us in poetry, several of us were moved to reply in verse. The reading of these poetical effusions, by the still waters of the tank and amidst the fragrant perfumes of Nagina Wadi, was an unexpected literary treat. On a vote being taken, the laurel wreath and prize were awarded to Mrs. Ozzard, amongst the ladies, and to Captain Ayscough, amongst the men. It was quite an eye-opener to find that we had so many poets and poetesses in our company. After fortifying ourselves with tea and cake, we all started off in couples, hand-clasping, and perchance swinging hands to hunt round the garden for the hidden treasure.

The clues were so ingeneously obscure and the sun so warm, that many of us returned rather hot and weary to the tea-tables for more refreshment. Ultimately, Capt. Ogg and Miss Wood were successful in carrying off the "treasure."

H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan paid us a flying visit on Saturday. The local Anjuman-i-Islam and the Young Men's Mahomedan Association both took the opportunity of presenting him with addresses. The function took place in the Premabhoy Hall, under the presidency of our premier Hindu citizen, Sir Chinubhai. The hall was crowded; the gathering, including not merely many Mahomedans, but also numbers of Hindus and Parsis and some Christians and Jews. It was this happy unanimity of creeds that must have furnished his Highness with the text of his brief but appropriate reply to the two addresses. Regarding the assembly as a good omen for the future, he expressed his confident aspirations for the coming greatness of India and with a view to this happy consummation, he counselled loyalty to the Throne, brotherly love, education and industrial activity. We have had two rather large fires lately, but though serious damage was done to property, yet no lives were lost. The municipal commission is largely extending the water scheme and is also purchasing a motor fire-engine, so that, we shall soon be in a much better position to cope with such disasters. There has been a long spell of cold weather, and though colds and fevers are prevalent, yet a good shiver of a morning is by no means unwelcome, were it only because it reminds us of Vilayat.

Before starting from Calcutta for Rangoon, Lord Islington and the other members of the Royal Commission visited the physical laboratory of the Presidency College to see experiments illustrating the researches of Professor J. C. Bose.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Egypt" Feb. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt" with the English mails of the 24th ultimo, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Ashe, Miss.
A. Kroyd

THE WEATHER.

Drought Difficulties in Afghanistan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 5.

The depression has now entered North west India and rain has commenced in the Punjab and surrounding hills, but so far the only appreciable falls are a quarter of an inch at several stations in Baluchistan.

Forecast:—Precipitation is likely in the Baluchistan North-west Frontier Province, Kashmir, the Punjab, and the west of the United Provinces.

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 5.

Want of rain is said to be much felt in the plains of Afghanistan, though there was heavy snow in the hills during parts of January. Crops are suffering, and prices of food grains continue to rise, in spite of the prohibition against the export of wheat.

THUNDERSTORM IN LAHORE.

LAHORE, FEB. 5.

There are signs of a disturbanee of the weather in a thunderstorm with fair rain which passed over Lahore this morning. Reports from outstations are not yet received.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 5th February, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the north Punjab and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature isalso above normal in the southern half of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme western and north-western district and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Agra. Maximum temperature is in excess; the minimum is also above normal at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly clouded in R jputana. The air is damper than usual at Ajmer and Kotah and drier at Jaipur. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in Rajputana. Day temperature is higher than usual also in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess. Temperature is higher than usual except at Bhuj and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess at Raipur and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Night temperature continues generally in excess; day temperature is also above normal in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in excess in the central and northern districts of the Bombay Deccan and the adjacent parts of Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The area of low pressure which lay yesterday over lower Sind and Cutch has disappeared and skies have almost cleared in Kathiawar, Gujarat and lower Sind. A depression however is entering upper Sind and the south-west Punjab and cloud has increased in the north Punjab. Weather has been dry over the whole reporting area.

A few showers are possible in the north Punjab and isolated dust-storms in Rajputana.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and induced to 32F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time, 5th February, 1913, was 30·034 inches. The height of observatory baromether cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 10 feet at 1 a.m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14 inches and this will be higher or lower by 0·1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 37 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different correction have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. E. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 6th Feb. 1913.

117. Inspection Parade.—It is notified for information that the annual Inspection will take place in Camp on Saturday the 8th instant at 4-45 p. m.

Dress.—Uniform, Drill Order.

(1) Every member who is not on leave is required by regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.

(2) The Commanding Officer trusts that Officers Commanding Co's will endeavour to get every available member of their Company to attend this parade.

Train.—The Railway authorities have made arrangements to provide special accomodation by the trains leaving Colaba at 2-5 and 3-35 p. m.

(Sd.) F. B. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Bombay, 6th February, 1913.

87 Regtl Institute.—The Bombay Volunteer Artillery Regimental Institute will be closed from 2 p. m. on Saturday 8-2-13 to 12 noon 17-2-13.

35. Annual Camp.—Saturday, 8th inst. The Annual Camp of Exercise will open at Mahalaxmi Battery on Saturday, 8th February 1913.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade outside Grant Road Station at 5 p. m., and march to Mahalaxmi Battery.

Train will leave Colaba at 4-5) p. m. and Church Gate at 4-55 p. m.

Cyclists will parade at the same time and place.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki and Helmets, Rifles (with slings) and Side Arms.

Members of both companies are requested to send their bedding, etc. to the Fort Headquarters, not later than 1 p. m. on Saturday, 8th instant. All Kits should be distinctly marked with the Owner's name and Company. Also lable with owner's name plainly written, to be pasted on the Butt of their Rifle.

34. Inspection and Practice.—The G. O. C. 6th (Poona) Division will inspect Nos. 1 and 2 companies at Instructional Practice from Mahalaxmi Battery on Monday 10th February.

Parade at Mahalaxmi Battery at 2 p. m. sharp.

Dress :—Khaki and Helmets.

Members are requested to wear "Khaki Shirts" which can be obtained at Headquarters.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Captain, R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 6th Feb., 1913.

I. To-morrow, Friday, the 7th instant, there will be a combined parade with the Bombay Vol. Rifles at Santa Cruz, Rendezvous on the flats on the East side of the Corps standing Camp at 7 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki.

II. It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction opens at Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon, the 22nd instant, and closes with the Divisional Officer Commanding Inspection on Monday morning, the 10th March 1913.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverance to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations? Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE BAR COUNCIL.

The Proposed Rules for Poor Suitors

A correspondent who signs himself as "Briefless Barrister" writes to the "Times":—The great expense of legal proceedings has been increasingly discussed, and since in particular it has been made clear that a poor man entitled to a divorce cannot obtain it save at a prohibitive cost, public opinion has been focussed on the evil and the remedy for it. As one result a memorandum of proposed new Rules of Court has been prepared to supersede those "in forma pauperis". The latter in effect treat a poor suitor seeking justice as one asking a favour rather than coming for a right.

The proposed new rules are most elastic than those now governing the procedure "in forma pauperis," and for a sensitive man seem less humiliating. To take one small point if he earns his own living honestly he will prefer being called a "poor suitor" to a pauper."

One innovation provided by the proposed rules is that instead of solicitor and counsel working together for nothing, if the poor suitor succeeds fees and costs may be paid out of the amount recovered.

The Bar Council, though expressing great anxiety to help poor litigants, in effect objects to all the important part of the new proposals except that doubling the limit of means. The new rules would allow a man worth over £50 proceed as a poor suitor in special cricumstances, or where the action is likely to be very expensive, but the Bar Council desires a rigid limit.

In particular, the Bar Council very strongly objects to anything savouring of payment by results in the case of barristers, and suggests that a panel should be prepared of those ready to work gratuitously, unless a public fund can be provided. I will assume here that if the Bar through its chosen representatives offers a panel of counsel to work for nothing the Chancellor of the Exchequer, an ingenious person, will not provide a fund.

Such a panel would, I take it, be composed of very young barristers and the briefless, for successful barristers, naturally enough, will prefer to earn money when they can do so.

The poor suitor, therefore, in such a scheme will be represented by an unsuccessful or inexperienced man to appear against a learned brother who, able to command his fee whether he wins or loses, is presumably a more able advocate. This presumption may, of course, be rebutted and the precedent of Lord Erskine repeated, but a safe generality may be made that the poor suitor will thus start in his litigation with a serious handicap.

Taking for the moment the other hypothesis of payment partly dependent on result, so repugnant to the Bar Council, the position of the poor suitor will be very greatly improved. For assuredly a really able man will not be attracted by the certainty of nothing; but the possibility of a decent fee, especially if dependent to some extent on a man's own efforts, may attract talent.

On such reasoning the Bar Council's alterations, if adopted, would be handicap rather than a help to a poor suitor.

And a barrister who represented a poor man would, as stated above, work with the certainty of no reward instead of the possibility of some reward. Since the latter seems prima facie the more pleasant and, as some people not bound by legal etiquette might think, the more honourable course, it may be worth examining the professional obligations which bind a barrister on pain of losing his means of living, accept a rigid fee on his brief. I will therefore put forward two or three propositions to clear the issue.

That it is dishonorable to work for payment by result. But I hardly see how this can be accepted. Solicitors, an honourable profession, are allowed within limits to make bargains of this kind with their clients, payment by result seems to permeate the business world. Contractors who make dams or embankments are not paid until they have done their work properly, salesmen receive percentages on sales, collections on amount collected and so forth. Thus, as a general principle I am driven to believe that there is nothing inherently wrong in it.

(2) I have heard reason suggested that Counsel paid by result may unduly press his case against the interests of justice. In plain English this suggestion is, that he would cheat the Judge. Put in this way I regard this suggestion as an insult to every single man I know at the Bar.

(3) If payment by result was ones allowed the principle would spread; barristers with little work to do would be glad to hold briefs on such conditions, with the consequence that the gross income of the profession would decrease—and, incidentally, the expense of litigation for the defeated suitor.

This is an argument which I can understand and appreciate, but it is one of expediency and not of principle. And I think a successful man, regarding his own interest only, would be quite right to impose it on the profession if he could do so, together with the rule, equally to his advantage, that if his work is slovenly or negligent, owing to accepting more than he can reasonably accomplish, he is in no circumstances to be liable.

But as an unsuccessful man, I ask myself, if I loyally abide by the decision of my union, what does it ensure me in return? And at present I can find no answer. It seems to me that the present system ensures certainty to the large incomes made by successful men, but it tends against rather than for distribution of work, for, if a fee must be paid win or lose, solicitors naturally try to get the best value for their money.

I suppose now I shall have to make a shameful confession. Apart from the etiquette which binds me so closely, I should rather work with fair chance of reward than be idle but I do not care to do so with the certainty of getting nothing except that credit which, as Mr. Rudyard Kipling scornfully remarks in one of his stories, so taken up never bring); I should be quite prepared to be liable for negligence, fixing my fees accordingly, and relying on my own care and industry; and if a doctor can take a three-penny fee, I do not see why it should be utter econominy on my part to do the same, though personally I should fix my minimum reward somew at higher.

Considered as a union of honourble men all desiring to make money—honourably, of course, but still make money—the Bar is, no doubt, the strongest union in the world, for, a unique case, "blackleging" is illegal and there are thus no quack barristers.

I think barristers as a body should realize that their position is anomalous, and that, if they stand in the way of reducing the great cost of legal proceedings, reform from without is likely to be rather more drastic and less considerate than reform from within. And I wonder what would be thought of a workmen's union which, after providing for a law against "blackleging," told its less skillful members that to keep off the fees of the more skilful they must, work for nothing.

Since if I sign my name my Benchers will be preparing a writ "De heretico comburendo" for me I will ask you to allow me to sign as below. The fact that you print this letter will be sufficient testimony that I am a practising barrister with my name on the Law List.

NO WOMEN BARRISTERS.

A resolution in favour of women barristers was defeated by a large majority at the annual meeting of the Bar, in the Inner Temple Hall, on Jan 17th. The proposal was brought forward by Mr. Holford Knight, who argued that where tests had been established for regulating admission to a profession the passing of those tests should be accepted as evidence of fitness, irrespective of sex. The principle had been accepted by nearly all the professions in England.

Mr. Gilbert Hurst, the only speaker to oppose the resolution, twitted Mr. Holford Knight with bringing forward a motion in favour of women barristers when he was considered as an opponent to Mr. Lansbury, the Suffrage candidate, in the recent Bow and Bromley by-election.

Only about forty members out to several hundreds voted for the resolution, and the result was greeted with cheers. Lord Robert Cecil, it was announced, was prevented from being present to vote for the resolution, by another engagement.

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. it makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible.—MADON, SONS & Co, The Original Madon's, Crawford Market Bombay.

DECREASING MENTAL AND PHYSICAL FORCE.

Depression fills the mind, and despair is apt to take possession of the soul of everyone who feels that he is losing mental and physical force.

Difficult as it is to convince such sufferers, there is every reason why they should get perfectly well if they will only remember that Nature can always be helped to overcome the effects of weakness and disease.

What is needed under such conditions is digestible and concentrated nourishment to increase the strength and stimulate the body's recuperative powers. In discussing foods of this character, a distinguished physician writes in *The General Practitioner*: "Amongst the many preparations I have tried, I find Sanatogen reaches more nearly the ideal than any among other easily-absorbable, concentrated, nutritious food preparations." Another doctor, writing in *The Medical Press and Circular*, states: "Sanatogen constitutes one of the most powerful weapons ever placed in the hands of the medical profession. It acts as a powerful stimulant to the nervous system, and the wonders brought about by it are no less manifold than amazing."

Sanatogen, which can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars, also nourishes the whole physical organism, producing a sensation of vigour, energy and vitality which is as refreshing as it is full of hope for those who have felt that their mental power was growing less and their bodily strength was diminishing.

As Lady Henry Somerset, the distinguished social reformer, states: "When the body is subjected to a course of Sanatogen, the invigorated nerves are braced up to a more healthy tone, and the whole human machinery is made fit for fulfilling its functions in the most perfect manner."

BRIEF AND PITHY.

LORD MELBOURNE ON FIGHTING.

In her Diary for June 10, 1838, Queen Victoria records a conversation with Lord Melbourne on the subject of boys fighting at school. "I always yielded directly," he said, "if I found the boy too much for me. After the first round, if I found I could not lick the fellow, I gave it up and said, 'Come, this won't do; I'll go away; it's no use standing to be knocked to pieces.'"—A correspondent in the "Times."

"CONSCRIPTION" FOR GIRLS.

The pleasant and commendable custom of "exchange of domicile" practised by English schoolboys and girls and their Continental fellow-students, the British youths having the advantage of a holiday in a French or German household, with the reciprocal arrangement of the young people of these and other nationalities domesticating themselves for a while in England, has for some time been quite a successful enterprise in Liverpool. In one case, however, the plain chain of intercourse has been temporarily snapped, and for a very sinister reason. A well-known family in the Gateacre district arranging a house party only wanted the presence of two Bavarian young ladies to complete a list of guests, when yesterday morning came a letter from Fraulein ——, saying, "We are greatly concerned at not being able to come to you. We and most young women of our age have to enter the national hospitals for training in ambulance work, and in which we have to pass a very exacting examination by the end of March. The decree is quite a sudden one."—"Liverpool Post."

M. CLEMENCEAU'S JOKE.

M. Clemenceau has been having his bon mot as usual. During the recent electioneering meetings he had emerged, to everybody's surprise, as the champion of M. Pams. To all his friends he said, "Vote for M. Pams." One of them asked him why he had become such a supporter of the Minister of Agriculture. "Because I discovered that he is a Democrat," was the reply. He explained that he had heard that M. Pams had gone to the funeral of his cook when she died some time ago. "Any man who can do that," said M. Clemenceau, "is a Democrat. Therefore I vote for M. Pams."—Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."

THE WISE CHILD.

The small boy had asked his father what steam ships were made of, and was told, "Oh, iron, mostly." "Are any made of wood?" he pursued, and the cautious parent, not being very sure, said, "To some extent." "Aren't they ever made of cork?" went on the persistent cross-examiner, and now the parent laughed, superior to the obviously childish idea of a really buoyant shipbuilding material. "No, no," he said, "you never hear of a cork steamship." The undaunted youngster had been waiting for this. He promptly produced a daily newspaper, and with quiet triumph pointed to an advertisement, "The Cork Steamship Company, Limited." But the ruthless parent, now on sure ground, dispelled the pleasant illusion.—"Manchester Guardian."

THE COOK AND THE ELYSEE.

M. Poincare has devoted servants, and none is more attached to him than his cook. "God grant that he be not elected!" she said to an interviewer, "I would rather be here than at the Elysee. I am fond of quiet. Monsieur and Madame are so good and unpretentious. Just think—all they ordered yesterday was beefsteak and fried potatoes. To-day it will probably be the same thing. Monsieur and Madame will be unhappy at the Elysee; of that I am sure. Monsieur came home last night at nine as usual, and at a quarter past ten he retired to bed. Madame never said a word to me about Monsieur becoming President of the Republic. I almost think that she dreads it. As for me, I shall do my best. Whatever happens, it is the duty of servants to be faithful to their masters, even in misfortune."—Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."

HORSE OMNIBUSES AND CRINOLINES.

We never know our blessings until we lose them. How we used to ridicule and rail at those "slow coaches" the oldfashioned horse-drawn omnibuses that lumbered from station to station! The passage of a lady, to enter or alight, obliged all the fares to rise, in order to let her pass, and even then, her skirts rubbed against their faces. English nursery maids and coachmen's wives at the Gourcelles end of the way wore fearfully strong and wide hoops that resisted all side pressure. The maids often lost their situations because their skirts swept the lintels of doors and soiled them. I heard one of them say in answer to a civil remonstrance from her mistress: "As soon, mum, go naked as without my crinoline," crinoline being the generic name for all inflating underskirts.—Paris correspondent of "Truth."

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m on the 4th February to 6 a.m. on the 5th February :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total.....	3	1
Total mortality for to-day from all causes.....	...	84

One or the features or the Inter-Regimental Tournament week at Meerut will be the United Provinces Horse Show to be held on the 6th, 7th and 8th March, the entries closing on the 1st of that month. Some of the best polo ponies in India will be shown at it, and the Committee we learn have framed their programme so far as possible in accordance with the desires expressed by exhibitors last year. Both His Excellency the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief are presenting cups.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford Street, London. Established over 35 years.

MEN AND MATTERS.

Mrs. Forbes Robertson's application to the Speaker to be allowed to appear at the Bar and put her case in the matter of the franchise recalls the fact that the House has from time to time availed itself of outside advocacy. Counsel have been heard, generally on the Second Reading, on Bills which were of a nature to justify the hearing of parties whose interests, as distinct from the general interest, were closely affected. Questions of public policy may be discussed by members only, but there are many cases where the House has heard persons, having distinct claims, either by counsel or without. The Cotton Factories Bill, the Canada Government Bill of 1838, and the Jamaica Bill of 1839 are cases in point; but the matter, as pointed out by Mr. Speaker, is one for the House as a whole.

Dean Lane, whose death occurred lately, kept up Dean Hole's athletic tradition, for he was in the Oxford Eight in 1858 and 1859. Though he had been eight years at Rochester his record in this respect does not compare with those of some of his predecessors. Dean Hole was there seventeen years, which was also the length of the term of Dean Scott, his predecessor. Dean Stevens was actually at Rochester for half a century, having been Dean from 1820 till 1870, but by a curious contrast his successor, Dean Dale, only held his office three months. Rochester has sent fourteen of her Deans to the episcopal bench.

Apropos of the arrangement that Lord Crewe shall be in charge of the Home Rule Bill in the House of Lords, it is interesting to note that in moving the second reading he will be following the precedent of 1893, when Lord Spencer, also a former Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, was the mover. Lord Crewe took no part in the debate of 1893, for he was then in Ireland as Viceroy, and the old custom by which the Government summoned to their aid not only the Irish Viceroy but also such Ambassadors as could be brought over no longer obtains. In describing himself during one of the recent debates on the Home Rule Bill as the only Commoner who was a repealer in the days of Daniel O'Connell, Mr. Samuel Young was strictly accurate, for although he did not enter Parliament until some twenty-one years ago, he is not only the oldest member of the Nationalist Party, but the oldest legislator in the elected Chamber. Mr. Young, whose brief speech was one of the most interesting features of the third reading debate, will complete his ninety-first year on St. Valentine's Day. He is the only nonagenarian in the House of Commons.

Professor Burrows, the new Principal of King's College, in the Strand, succeeds to a post which has been held by many distinguished divines. The first Principal was Willian Otter, afterwards Bishop of Chichester, and among his successors were John Lonsdale, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield; Canon Jelf, who reigned for twenty-four years, and was the father of Mr. Justice Jelf; Alfred Barry, afterwards Bishop of Sydney; and Dr. Wace, the present Dean of Canterbury. Professor Burrows follows an unbroken sequence of Principals in Holy Orders. He himself, though the brother of one Bishop (Lewes) and the son-in-law of another (Chichester) is a layman. There is no more interesting episode in the history of the College than the fact that the prominent part the Duke of Wellington took in its foundation was the immediate cause of his famous duel with Lord Winchilsea. The Earl, whose Protestantism was extreme and uncompromising, sent to the Secretary of the nascent College a letter, in which he plainly accused the Duke of using the College as a blind for his "insidious designs for the infringement of our liberties, and the introduction of Popery into every department of the State." The Iron Duke naturally considered this a reflection on his honour, and hence the challenge, which had a bloodless issue at Battersea.

The late Lord Headly enjoyed the distinction certainly not shared by many, if any, of his fellow-peers of having furnished material for a popular romance. This is Mr. W. E. Norris's novel "The Credit of the County," which turns on the incident, suggested by an episode in the career of the late peer, of someone being reported as slain in foreign parts and afterwards coming back safe and sound to read his own obituary notices. It was in the early nineties, while he was on a sporting expedition in Mashonaland, that Lord Headly was subject of the erroneous report in question. By descent Lord Headly, who was Sir Charles Mart Allanson Winn, is a Whynn of Gwydyr, but his ancestors broke away from the older branch in the middle of the sixteenth century as the sequel to a family feud, substituted an "I" for the original "y," and settled down in London, where they made much money as merchants. In this way it came about that in 1604 George Winn become draper to Queen Elizabeth, and had among other children a son to whom Charles the Second gave a baronetcy in 1660.

Admirers of the work of M. Cernigliari Melilli, the distinguished Italian sculptor, whose exceedingly clever and artistic statuettes of well-known public men have attracted such attention from time to time, will be sorry to hear that he has been compelled of late, on account of ill-health, to suspend his labours, and that he now fears that he will be unable to complete the task which he had set himself, of making a complete series representative of all the leading men of his time. As it is however, his collection is remarkably extensive, including in the case of British notables Mr. Balfour, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Bryce, Lord Kelvin, Sir William Crookes, Sir Hubert Parry, and many more, all of whom gave M. Melilli special sittings. M. Melilli reproduces his statuettes usually in a substance having the colour and appearance of ivory. His figures stands as a rule only some ten or twelve inches high, but their perfection and finish of detail are remarkable, as are also the fidelity and spirit of the likenesses which he obtains. M. Melilli is anxious now; it appears, to dispose of his collection, and he should certainly have no difficulty in doing this, since its interest is obvious. It was suggested, indeed, once by the most eminent of his sitters that it ought to be acquired by the nation in the interests of posterity.

M. Fallieres, whose succession was recently be elected, has followed M. Loubet's precedent in retaining his office for the allotted seven years. Only M. Grevy, of the other French Presidents, accomplished this, and he, having been re-elected for another term, fell a victim to the Wilson scandal within two years. When Thiers was President the seven-year period had not been fixed, but he resigned on a vote of censure after two years. MacMahon, towards the end of his term, had to decide between his office and his loyalty to old friends, and resigned. Carnot was assassinated within six months or the end of his term, while Casimir Perier resigned after a brief period, and Faure died suddenly of apoplexy during his term. It was some time after the establishment of the Republic that France made up her mind to the continuance of the office of President. In 1875 a debate was in progress on the subject of MacMahon's powers when M. Wallon moved an amendment providing for the election of an indefinite succession of Presidents. In a division of 705, the amendment was carried by only one vote. Theoretically, the President has powers indistinguishable from those of a sovereign. He has the right of pardon and the right of negotiating treaties; he may assume the leadership of armed forces; he may dominate and dismiss the members of the Council of State.

The public in Calcutta, or at least the European section of it, was put to much inconvenience on Sunday says the "Englishman" as the majority of the Mohamedan butchers and others in the city had closed their shops hnd were attending the Indian Red Crescent Society meeting in Colootollah. The price of meat weat went up and many people had to go without any meat at all. It was what the natives call a "hartal" on a small scale.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where.

HIGH COURT—FEB. 6.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Chandavarkar.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposals.

49.12, 12.12 Mehta, Gethibai vs Gomtibai, Hiralal
39.12, 998.09 S A Tyabji, Wasudew Krishnaya vs Narayandas Kanji, Little
54.12, 561.11 Vachha, Shridhar Gopinath vs Dhakoomal Rana Ram, Mulia
57-12, 725-12, Submit, Abdulabhoy Hassanali vs Khatri Ismail Tyab, Unwala
60-12, 6-12 Ardeshir, Harakhbai widow vs Jamnabai widow, Shroff
62-12, 636-11 Edjelow, Shivnarayan Purbhulal vs Sada Pana a firm, Jamsetji.
19-12, 1169-19 Payne, Rahim Vally Mahomed vs N J Gamadia and another, Bicknell.
31-12, 288-03 Ardeshir, Ebji Umersey vs Jayadayal Lachminarayen, Malvi
55-12, 1043-11 Payne, the New Piece-Goods Bazars Co vs. Jivabhai Vadilal, Edgelow.
65-12 In Re India Coy's act, Wadia, The Tricumdas Mills Co Ltd vs The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg-Wg Co Ltd Bhaishanker.
66-12 461-12 Payne, Vithaldas Gocouldas vs Joorimal HargopalRoongta, Motichand.
67-12, 23-12 D J Mantri, Luxmon Jayram vs. Radhabai widow, Captain and V.
69-12, 364-11 Dubash, Narsi Virji vs Alfred, H Harrison, Patell and E.
70-12 Payne, Jan Mahomed Rehimtoola and Co vs Karimbhoy Salehbhoy and others Edgelow.
71-12, 311-12 Payne, Mulraj Khattau vs The Bank of India Ltd, Craigie.
72-12, 311-12 Craigie, The Bank of India vs Naranji Dwarkadas—Bhaishanker.
73-12, 569-12 Craigie, The Bengal Coal Company Ltd vs Chandlal Harilal and Co—Crawford.
74-12, 272-11 Mulla, B R Somanji vs Bhagwandas Parashram, Tyabji.
59-12, 134-12 Mulla, Bawa Mirja Pir Bara Mirja vs Pir Abdul Kadar, Pir Dada Miya—Payne & Co

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

Long Causes.

1041-12 Chitnis—Balkrishna Pandurang Parelkar vs Nilkant Kanoba Pandit and others—Submis.
698-11 S A Tyabji Damodar Ramji vs Sha Okerda Veerai Masch and N

For Determination of Questions between Plaintiff and 7th Deft

383-99 Crawford Gulam Mahomed Haji Ismail vs Saleh Mahomed Moji Ahmed Payne and Co
1248.12 Kanga, Sirdar Nowroji Padumji vs Patlibai, Nadirshaw.

Testamentary Suits.

25-12, F P Pavri, Esmail Noor Mahomed vs Murada Ratansey Nadirshaw
26-12 D J Mantri, Dwarkabai widow vs Bablibai aliasi Saraswatibai, Smetham
27-12 Tyabji, Jalam Chhedlal vs Maykolal Kanyalal, Vachha
28-12 Manecklal, Haji Rajah Haji M vs Fatubibi alias Fatuma, Mulla
30-12 Mojli, Karsondas Dayaldas vs Girdhar Kalidas, Smetham
17-12 Little, Vallabhdas Rowji vs Khimji Keshowjil Tybejee.

Long Cause.

812.10 Mulla, Ahmed Mahomed vs Ahmed Jamal Chitnis
453.12 Dastur, Meghji Hirji vs Hamsraj Hirji, Motichand.
641-11 M B Chothia—Hormusji Framji Manockshah vs W B Panthaky—Edg G W and Co.
287-11 Edgelow and Co—Bai Mani widow vs Virjiwandas Dhanji—Bickneer.
970-11 Ragh N and Co, Radhabai vs Vallibai, Jeh G and B.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

Long Causes.

1272-12 Bhaishanker Sunderji Damodar and another vs Bai Dahi widow Pestonji.
224-12 Shroff D and Co, F P Tulati vs R D Cooper and Co Payne and Co
1159-12 Nadirsha and D, Ali Saheb Kazi Hasan vs Dwarkadas Gordhandas, C P D Cunha
648-12 C P D Cunha, Bhagwandas Nagindas vs Ali Saheb Kazi Hasan, Nadirsha and D
273-10 Bhai K and G, Shriman Goswami Tikayet Shri 108 Shri Govardhanlaji Maharaj vs Kanji Mowji Parvedi, Edgelow G W and Co
82-12 Ragh N and Co, Dayabhai Tapidas vs The Presidency Mills, Payne and Co
869-11 Bicknell, Indersingh Jessraj vs Gopi Ganesh Radhavalabh, Wadia
185-11 Daphtary, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd vs Popat Parbhoram Vaidya, Bhai Shanker
187-11 Daphtary, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd vs V P Vaidya, Bhaishanker
732-12 Mulji, Kerimbhai Peer Mahomed and Co vs P K Josni, Little
71-12 Crawford, Haji Mahomed Cassum Murad vs. Mahomed Fazul Haji Abdulla Arab, Payne
917-12 Vachha, S D Patel vs C J Peerbhai, Payne Co
1077-12 Raghavayya, Bai Rancoee vs Bai Manchhanam
822-11 Bhai Shanker, Lakhmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co Ltd vs Gordhandas Khatau, Edgelow
525-12 Jehongir, Tullockchand Hookamchand vs Harmanbux Ramcoover, Motichand.
539-12 Mulla, Radhakisandas Dwarkadas vs Motilal Rupchand, Mulji
1012-11 Little, Goolamally Essaji vs Tyabally Essaji, Motichand
301-09 Payne, Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam vs The Bombay and Persia S N Co, Crawford.
229-11 Motichand Ishwardas Modi vs Tarachand Lookmandas Kanga.

The Syndics of the Cambridge University Press propose to publish a comprehensive history of India, from the earliest times to the present day, on the model of the Cambridge Modern History. The work, as projected, will be completed in six volumes of about six hundred pages, two volumes being devoted to each of the main periods—ancient India, Mahomedan India and British India—under the editorship, respectively, of Professor E. J. Rapson, Lieutenant-Colonel T. Wolseley Haig, I.S.C., and Sir Theodore Morison, K.C.I.E. The various chapters in these sections will be entrusted to scholars who have made a special study of the period or subject: and the Syndics hope, in this way, to produce a history of the nations of India past and present which shall take its place as the standard work. They are indebted to the generosity of Sir Dorab Tata for the means of providing additional maps and illustrations, which will add greatly to the value and interest of the volumes.

The Government of India apparently are not altogether satisfied with the accuracy of the famous "official" history of the King's tour in India, written by Mr. Fortescue, and recently published, for it is announced says the "Pioneer" by the Foreign Department that "to meet the repeated demands of the public, the Government of India have decided to publish a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911." The book is to be compiled from the official records, and will contain lists of all persons taking part in the celebrations and ceremonies. There will also be numerous illustrations portraits, maps, plans, etc. It will be published in two editions, a popular one in a cloth binding at a cost not exceeding Rs. 7-8, and a very limited edition de luxe, which will contain a list of the subscribers, at a cost of about Rs. 250. A translation of the popular edition will be made in Urdu and possibly in other languages also if the demand is sufficient. It is expected that the work will be ready for publication in about six months' time.

C & B POTTED MEATS.

15 VARIETIES.
ALL DELICIOUS AND APPETISING.
GAME, HAM, CHICKEN AND TONGUE, ETC., ETC.
Prepared by a celebrated Chef under ideal conditions of cleanliness and selection.
IN GLASS, TINS AND WHITE JARS.
ONE OF THE BEST OF
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED TABLE DELICACIES.
AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H.M. THE KING.

BURGOYNE
BURGOYNE'S
"One Solution." Jet Black.
HAIR DYE
Awarded the Gold Medal at the London Hairdressers' Exhibition.
IS PERMANENT.
Produces a Natural Shade.
DEFIES DETECTION
Does not destroy the Hair. Imparts Gloss and Life to the Hair
Supplied in all Shades from Chemists throughout India.
BURGOYNE'S HAIR DYE IMITATES NATURE.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., LONDON.
FOR RELIABILITY

BE SURE
There is but only one Remedy to cure MALARIA
AND THAT IS
Dr. "CARL'S"
AGUE SPECIFIC.
Messrs. M. T. MADON & Co., Manufacturing Chemists.
Sold throughout India.
Sole Proprietors:—
M. T. MADON & Co., Manufacturing Chemists,
Corner Shop, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.
N.B.—Enquiries solicited from reliable up-country Chemists and Druggists where we have not been represented.

ROWLAND'S
FOR THE SKIN
KALYDOR
known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced: it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LIMITED.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR
SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION
"SHELL" MEANS SPEED

Downloaded from http://www.digitized by Google on 29 June, 2017

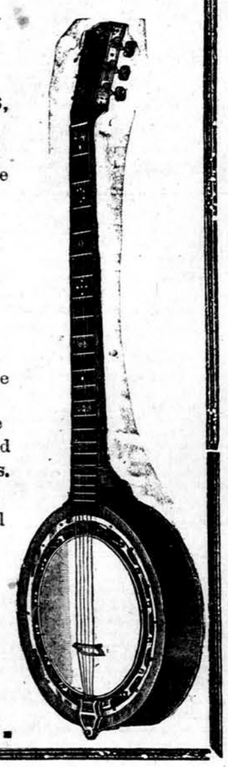
THE BEST CHOICE

IN BANJOS, MANDOLINS, GUITARS AUTOHARPS, VIOLINS ZITHERS and every other kind of Musical Instrument can be had at

S. ROSE & Co's, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANJOS in stock by the celebrated makers J. E. Dallas and A. Cammeyer on show at London Prices.

MANDOLINS in all styles, Neapolitan, Portuguese, the Mandolinette, the Lute Mandolin and several other styles. Also the celebrated "Francia" and "Ceccherini" Mandolins. Prices Rs. 7-8 to 175.



FITTINGS and STRINGS for every kind of Musical Instrument REPAIRS and by experienced workmen ADJUSTMENTS MUSIC the best stock in India.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

MECHANICAL TREATMENT OF HERNIA.

Whether it is for an up-country order or for special case Trusses are selected in our application Department and adjusted to the description given. In this Department we make the Mechanical Treatment of Hernia or Rupture, especially by applying many Trusses daily, and meeting Hernia in its various and complicated forms.

Why our Trusses are Superior? Because of the Hygienic material and the soft leather and cushions we place, making the whole Truss absolutely comfortable to wear.

LATEST, We have Latest and up-to-date pads which can be fitted to any Truss: Water or Glycerine, so-called air pads and rubber pads. These pads give the best comfort which cannot be imagined unless once tried.

VARIETIES of TRUSSES.

Hard rubber Bathing Trusses.

Hard rubber Crossbody trusses, Latest.

All elastic trusses and Powell's Patent leather Trusses,

lease call and consult us immediately. "Delay is dangerous."

CONSULTATION FREE.

N. POWELL & CO.,

BYCULLA, BOMBAY, AND HORNBY ROAD, FORT, (OPP. COOK'S OFFICE).

NEW FANCY PENDANTS AND BROOCHES.

2067 Enamel, Platinum and Diamond Locket. Rs. 120

2069 Pearl and Diamond all Platinum Rs. 495.

2069 Enamel, Diamond and Pearl Platinum fronted Rs. 255.

2070 Diamond Aqua 1 Pearl Rs. 83.

9915 Aquamarine and Pearls Rs. 350.

2075 Aqua, Diamond and Pearl Rs. 198.

2903 Pearls and Olivion Rs. 52.

2074 Aquamarin, Diamond and Pearl Rs. 141.

2070 Peridot Pearl and Gold Rs. 36.

2072A. Diamonds Rs. 205.

2072B. Peridot, Pearl and Gold Rs. 45.

NOTE.—All prices are subject to 10 per cent. discount for cash.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

JEWELLERS: WATCHMAKERS

THE WATCH FOR MEN OF PRECISION.

The Zenith Precision Watch ranks to-day with the World's finest Timekeepers, average variation one to two minutes per month, and guaranteed for 5 years.

			Rs.
Nickel open face	keyless lever,	'A' qual.	25
Nickel hunting	ditto	ditto	27
Nickel ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	30
Silver open face	ditto	ditto	35
Silver hunting	ditto	ditto	40
Silver ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	45
18-carat gold open face			150
18-carat gold hunting	ditto	ditto	175
18-carat gold ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	185

Large illustrated catalogue sent post free to any address on application, containing full particulars, with copies of testimonials.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

Watch and Clock Specialists and Manufacturers.

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA:—
ALICE BUILDING,
31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

CARLTON WHISKY.

RICHARD MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ld., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

"HARD TIMES."

NECESSITATE that you secure your jewels and valuables against Thieves and Robbers. This you can only do if you buy HARICHAND SAFES. They have withstood the tools and hammers of the Robbers and the keys of thieves and possess Reputation of over a Generation.

Approved and used by the Government, as well as Banks, merchant-firms and all the best people of India. Remember our

FIRE PROOF SAFES

have stood the greatest Fires and remained intact.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & CO.,

131, GULALWADI, NO. 4, BOMBAY.

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION

Active Principle of Cod Liver Oil with Creosote.

MORRHUOL & CREOSOTE (Chapoteaut)

RELIABLE AGENT IN TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

OR PULMONARY PHTHISIS

Sold by all Chemists.

STEREO-PRISM BINOCULARS

"MIRACLE" ×12
"TOURIST" × 8

Extra large field, Brilliant Definition, perfect Workmanship,

LIGHT WEIGHT AND PORTABILITY

Highest Finish Unequalled for Military, Naval, and sporting purposes in Superior Quality leather sling cases.

Rs. 135. Rs. 75.

ALSO

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, POWERFUL OPERA GLASSES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, etc.,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

CAN BE HAD OF

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,

OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7 Hornby Row,
Opp. Govt. Telegraph Office,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000) 6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand printed on flap, Re. 1 per thousand.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON

COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE:—
5-26, Waterloo Street, CALCUTTA.

DUSART'S SYRUP

ROBUST YOUTH LEADS TO VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD

DUSART'S Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime is Nature's Tonic Restorative for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses. It helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, develones contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!!!

DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.

YOUNGS,

RYLAND STREET WORKS, BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LONDON PATTERN ROPE PULLEY BLOCKS.

Blocks for Chain, Hemp and Wire Ropes Cranes, Lifting Jacks Hoisting raps, &c.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72.

THE

NEWEST IDEAS

IN LIFE INSURANCE ARE EMBODIED IN THE PLANS OF THE

NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE Office.

APPLY AT ONCE

For the New Prospectus of this Office which is the Most Replete Issue before the Insuring Public and contains the Newest and Most Popular Schemes of Insurance.

8 OPTION POLICIES .....HALF PREMIUM WHOLE LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES
OLD AGE PENSIONS DEFERRED INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN
EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES & CHILDREN ENDOWMENTS.

STRONG RESERVES.....LARGE BONUSES.....LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE.

EXTRACT FROM THE REVIEW:—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

? HOW MUCH CAN YOU AFFORD TO SAVE OUT OF YOUR INCOME ?

Let us know and we will send you a few ideas as to how you can best invest it with ABSOLUTE SECURITY for the benefit of yourself and your family.

FULL PARTICULARS AND EVERY INFORMATION ON APPLICATION TO—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., GENERAL AGENTS. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, MANAGER.

AGENTS WANTED.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered. The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 80 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.